

EXHIBIT 12

(Declaration of Felicia Canfield)

Bradley L. Tilt (07649)
FREEMAN LOVELL, PLLC
4568 S Highland Drive, Suite 290
Salt Lake City, Utah 84117
Office: (385) 355-4826
bradley.tilt@freemanlovell.com
Attorney for Plaintiffs

Felicia B. Canfield (09686)
CANFIELD LAW LLC
2413 Newton Avenue
Cody, WY 82414
Cell: (307) 228-5986
canfieldlawllc@gmail.com
Attorney for Plaintiffs

**IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT
WEBER COUNTY, STATE OF UTAH**

MOLLY J. MULLIGAN; and
JOHN P. MULLIGAN,

Plaintiffs

v.

SINGLE BOX, L.P.;
SB AB WEST LOOP, L.P.;
BRETT H. DEL VALLE and TRACI M.
DEL VALLE, as Co-Trustees of The Del
Valle Family Trust dated October 30, 2002,

Defendants.

**DECLARATION OF
FELICIA B. CANFIELD**

Civil No. 210904774

Judge: Craig Hall

I, Felicia B. Canfield, declare and state as follows:

1. I am over the age of 18 years, and am fully competent to testify.
2. I am currently employed as an attorney with Canfield Law LLC.

3. I am, and since 2003 have been, an attorney duly licensed in the State of Utah.

4. I am personally familiar with the above-captioned action, and have been an attorney of record for Plaintiffs throughout the above-captioned case.

5. I am a custodian of, and I have reviewed and am familiar with all of the documents that are referenced in this declaration as discussed below.

6. In and throughout the past more than twenty-one years, my legal practice has centered primarily on real property related litigation, including particularly real property title issues and cases.

7. True and correct copies of the following documents and filings are attached to this Declaration, which is filed in support of the contemporaneously filed *Motion of Plaintiffs for Leave to File a Supplemental Complaint*:

1. “**Exhibit 1**” contains the *Notice of Judgment* filed by Alum Rock Riverside, LLC (“**Alum Rock**”) on October 23, 2020 in the Third Judicial District Court, Salt Lake County, in Case No. 20692704 (the “**Third District Court Action**”) which they claim was recorded on October 23, 2020 as Entry No. 3101770 in the office and records of the Weber County Recorder (the “**Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien**”);
2. “**Exhibit 2**” contains the *Writ of Execution* filed by Alum Rock against the Mulligan Property in the Third District Court Action;
3. “**Exhibit 3**” contains the *Reply and Request for Hearing* filed by Plaintiffs on July 7, 2021 in the Third District Court Action;

4. “**Exhibit 4**” contains the *Ruling & Order on Mulligans’ Reply to Writ of Execution* entered in the Third District Court Action;
5. “**Exhibit 5**” contains a copy of *Molly J. Mulligan and John P. Mulligan v. Alum Rock Riverside, L.L.C.*, 2024 UT 22 (the “**Appeal Decision**”);
6. “**Exhibit 6**” contains the *Order Staying Proceedings to Enforce Judgment Against Mulligans’ Property Pending Appeal* entered in the Third District Court Action;
and,
7. “**Exhibit 7**” contains the Plaintiffs’ proposed Supplemental Complaint, in Redline and clean formats.

I declare under criminal penalty under the law of Utah that the foregoing is true and correct.

DATED this 27th day of August, 2024.

CANFIELD LAW LLC

/s/ Felicia B. Canfield

Felicia B. Canfield

Attorney for Plaintiffs

SERVICE CERTIFICATE

I certify that on August 27, 2024, I caused true and correct copies of the forgoing **DECLARATION OF FELICIA B. CANFIELD, together with all referenced exhibits thereto**, to be served in the manner indicated to the following parties at the addresses listed below:

R. Jeremy Adamson Chad S. Pehrson Kunzler Bean & Adamson, PC 50 W. Broadway, 10 th Floor Salt Lake City, UT 84101 jadamson@kba.law cpehrson@kba.law Attorneys for Single Box, L.P. and SB AB West Loop, L.P.	<input type="checkbox"/> Hand Delivery <input type="checkbox"/> First Class, United States Mail, Postage Prepaid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E-filing via GreenFiling <input type="checkbox"/> E-filing via CM/ECF <input type="checkbox"/> Email <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
Bradley L. Tilt FREEMAN LOVELL, PLLC 4568 S Highland Drive, Suite 290 Salt Lake City, Utah 84117 Office: (385) 355-4826 bradley.tilt@freemanlovell.com Attorneys for Plaintiffs	<input type="checkbox"/> Hand Delivery <input type="checkbox"/> First Class, United States Mail, Postage Prepaid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E-filing via GreenFiling <input type="checkbox"/> E-filing via CM/ECF <input type="checkbox"/> Email <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

/s/Felicia B. Canfield
Felicia B. Canfield

EXHIBIT 1

The Order of the Court is stated below:

Dated: October 23, 2020
03:13:01 PM

At the direction of:

/s/ ADAM T. MOW
District Court Judge

by

/s/ SCOTT KRIM
District Court Clerk

Benjamin D. Johnson (10275)
Bennett Tueller Johnson & Deere
3165 East Millrock Drive, Suite 500
Salt Lake City, Utah 84121-5027
Telephone: (801) 438-2000
Facsimile: (801) 438-2050
Email: ben.johnson@btjd.com
Attorneys for Plaintiff

IN THE THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT, SALT LAKE COUNTY, STATE OF UTAH	
ALUM ROCK RIVERSIDE LLC, Plaintiff, vs. PRP INVESTORS MADISON, LLC, a California limited liability company, and BRETT DEL VALLE, an individual, and DOES 1 through 50 inclusive, Defendants.	NOTICE OF JUDGMENT Case No. 206927043 Judge Adam Mow

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the judgment filed from the Superior Court of California, County of Riverside, State of California, has been filed in the 3RD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF UTAH under the provisions of the UTAH FOREIGN JUDGMENT ACT (UCA 78B-5-301). Under this act, THIS JUDGMENT HAS THE SAME LEGAL FORCE AND EFFECT AS A JUDGMENT RENDERED BY THE UTAH STATE COURT.

A hearing to contest the validity of the registered determination shall be requested within 20 days after service of notice.

Failure to contest the registration will result in confirmation of the foreign order.

Executed on this 13th day of October, 2020.

Bennett Tueller Johnson & Deere

/s/ Benjamin D. Johnson
Benjamin D. Johnson
Attorneys for Plaintiff

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE BY MAILING

STATE OF UTAH :
SS.
COUNTY OF SALT LAKE :

_____, being first duly sworn, upon oath states that he/she has mailed a
copy of the notice of judgment to the judgment debtor:

Brett Del Valle
1803 E. Bay Avenue
Newport Beach, CA 92661

PRP Investors Madison, LLC
c/o Brett Del Valle, Reg. Agent
417 29th Street
Newport Beach, CA 92663

BDV, Inc.
c/o Brett Del Valle, Reg. Agent
417 29th Street
Newport Beach, CA 92663

BDV, LLC

c/o Brett Del Valle, Reg. Agent
417 29th Street
Newport Beach, CA 92663

Dated this _____ day of _____, 2020.

Deputy Clerk

UCW

JUN 23 2020

FILED
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE

JUN 19 2020

Lucero Zuniga

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE
PALM SPRINGS COURTHOUSE

ALUM ROCK RIVERSIDE LLC, a
California limited liability company
Plaintiff,

v.

PRP INVESTORS MADISON, LLC, a
California Limited Liability Company,
and BRETT DEL VALLE, an individual
and DOES 1 through 50 inclusive,
Defendants.

CASE NO. RIC 1601942

~~[PROPOSED]~~ FINAL JUDGMENT AFTER
COURT TRIAL

Trial: November 18, 2019 [POST]
Dept: PS1
Judge: Hon. Kira L. Klatchko

AND RELATED CROSS-
COMPLAINTS

This matter came on for Trial on November 18, 2019 before this Court and assigned to Department PS1 of the Riverside County Superior Court, the Honorable Kira L. Klatchko presiding. Trial proceeded each day through December 11, 2019. Each case was submitted, with closing arguments on December 11, 2019 and December 18, 2019

1 Kenneth R. Van Vleck, Esq. of GCA Law Partners LLP appeared for plaintiff Alum Rock
2 Riverside, LLC ("Alum Rock"). Donald J. Hamman, Esq. and Eve A. Brackmann, Esq. of Stuart
3 Kane LLP appeared for defendants Brett Del Valle, PRP Investors Madison, LLC, BDV, Inc., and
4 BDV, LLC.

5 After close of evidence, BDV, Inc., and BDV, LLC dismissed their cross-complaint and
6 Brett Del Valle and PRP Investors Madison, LLC dismissed their cross-complaint.

7 The Court reviewed and considered the testimony, evidence, demeanor, and credibility of
8 witnesses and arguments presented to the Court. On January 2, 2020, the Court filed its Tentative
9 Decision and Minute Order, which were served that day by the Clerk of the Court. Defendants
10 timely requested a statement of decision under Cal. Code of Civil Procedure § 632. On February
11 11, 2020, the Court filed its Proposed Statement Of Decision. On February 26, 2020, Plaintiff
12 served the Proposed Statement of Decision by mail. No party objected. The Proposed Statement
13 of Decision became the Statement of Decision by operation of law.

14 The Court hereby renders its FINAL JUDGMENT:

15 On the First Cause of Action for Breach of the 2012 Settlement Agreement: JUDGMENT
16 IS HEREBY ENTERED for plaintiff Alum Rock, LLC against PRP Investors Madison, LLC and
17 its alter ego Brett Del Valle for \$2,834,276.95.

18 On the Fourth Cause of Action for Breach of the 2009 Indemnity Agreement:
19 JUDGMENT IS HEREBY ENTERED for plaintiff Alum Rock, LLC against PRP Investors
20 Madison, LLC; BDV, Inc.; BDV, LLC; and Brett Del Valle for \$1,504,687.50.

21 The Court found insufficient evidence to support the Second Cause of Action for Breach
22 of Fiduciary Duty and the Third Cause of Action for Unjust Enrichment.

23
24 Dated: 3/18/20



Hon. Kira L. Klatchko
JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT

This must be in red to be a
"CERTIFIED COPY"

Each document to which this certificate is attached
is certified to be a full, true and correct copy of the
original on file and of record in my office.

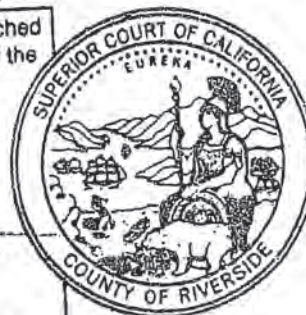
Superior Court of California
County of Riverside

By

DEPUTY

Dated:

7/10/20



Certification must be in red to be a
"CERTIFIED COPY"

EXEMPLIFICATION CERTIFICATE

The documents to which this certificate is attached are full, true and correct copies of the originals on file and of record in my office. All of which we have caused by these presents to be exemplified, and the seal of our Superior Court of California, County of Riverside to be hereunto affixed.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereto set my hand
and affixed the Seal of the said Court,

This _____ day of _____, _____

W. Samuel Hamrick Jr.
W. Samuel Hamrick Jr., Clerk
Superior Court of California, County of Riverside

I, Judge Harold W. Hopp, Judge of the Superior
Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Riverside, do hereby certify that
W. SAMUEL HAMRICK JR., whose name is subscribed to the preceding exemplification, is
the Clerk of the said Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of
Riverside, and that full faith and credit are due to his official acts. I further certify, that the
seal affixed to the exemplification is the seal of our said Superior Court and that the
attestation thereof is in due form and according to the form of attestation used in this State.

Date 1/6/20 _____
[Signature]
Judge of the Superior Court of California
County of Riverside

CERTIFICATE OF NOTIFICATION

I certify that a copy of the attached document was sent to the following people for case 206927043 by the method and on the date specified.

MAIL: BRETT DEL VALLE 1803 E. BAY AVENUE NEWPORT BEACH, CA 92661

Date: 10/28/2020 /s/ SCOTT KRIM
Signature

EXHIBIT 2

Benjamin D. Johnson (10275)
BENNETT TUELLER JOHNSON & DEERE
3165 East Millrock Drive, Suite 500
Salt Lake City, Utah 84121
Telephone: (801) 438-2000
Facsimile: (801) 438-2050
Email: ben.johnson@btjd.com

Attorneys for Plaintiff

IN THE THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT

IN AND FOR SALT LAKE COUNTY, STATE OF UTAH

ALUM ROCK RIVERSIDE LLC,

Plaintiff,

vs.

PRP INVESTORS MADISON, LLC, a
California limited liability company, and
BRETT DEL VALLE, an individual, and
DOES 1 through 50 inclusive,

Defendants.

**APPLICATION FOR WRIT OF
EXECUTION**

Case No. 206927043

Judge Adam Mow

Judgment Creditor, by and through counsel, states as follows:

- (1) On October 23, 2021, a judgment against debtor Brett Del Valle was entered in the amount of \$4,338,964.45.
- (2) The amount due is:

Amount of Original Judgment	\$4,338,964.45
Pre-Judgment Interest	\$0.00
Post-Judgment Interest	TBD
Cost to file Application for Writ	\$50.00

Cost to serve this Writ	\$75.00
Filing and Service Fees for other Writs (Attach receipts.)	\$0.00
Subtotal	\$4,339,089.45
Less Payments Made	\$0.00
Total Amount Due	\$4,339,089.45

(3) The judgment debtor is:

Name	Brett Del Valle
Address	417 29 th Street Newport Beach, CA 92663 --or-- 1201 Estelle Lane Newport Beach, CA 92660-4904
Social security number (Last 4 digits only, if known)	xxx-xx-2003
Driver's license number and state of issuance (Last 4 digits only, if known)	N8067219
Year and month of birth (if known)	12/1961

(4) I request that a Writ of Execution be issued directing the Sheriff or Constable to seize and sell enough of the judgment debtor's property described below to satisfy the judgment. I request that the Writ be served on the debtor and on the people named in Paragraphs (5) and (6), along with the attached forms.

(5) I request that the Writ of Execution direct the Sheriff or Constable to seize and sell the debtor's following personal property:

Description	Location	Estimated Value	Name & address of anyone other than debtor claiming an interest

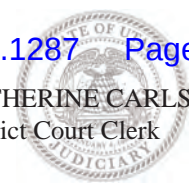
(6) I request that the Writ of Execution direct the Sheriff to seize and sell the debtor's following real property.

Property Description or Address	Estimated Value	Name and address of anyone other than debtor claiming an interest
1453 S. Basinview Road, Huntsville, Utah 84317 Parcel No. 20-119-0007 Legal: Lot 7, BASINVIEW ESTATES CLUSTER SUBDIVISION 1 ST AMENDMENT	\$1,800,000.00	Molly J. Mulligan John P. Mulligan 51 Chestnut Avenue Clarendon Hills, IL 60514

I have not included any non-public information in this document.

I declare under penalty of Utah Code Section 78B-5-705 that everything stated in this document is true and correct.

Date 6/22/2021 Sign here ► /s/ Benjamin D. Johnson
 Typed or printed name Benjamin D. Johnson, Attorneys for Plaintiff



Benjamin D. Johnson (10275)
BENNETT TUELLER JOHNSON & DEERE
3165 East Millrock Drive, Suite 500
Salt Lake City, Utah 84121
Telephone: (801) 438-2000
Facsimile: (801) 438-2050
Email: ben.johnson@btjd.com

Attorneys for Plaintiff

IN THE THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT

IN AND FOR SALT LAKE COUNTY, STATE OF UTAH

ALUM ROCK RIVERSIDE LLC,

Plaintiff,

vs.

PRP INVESTORS MADISON, LLC, a
California limited liability company, and
BRETT DEL VALLE, an individual, and
DOES 1 through 50 inclusive,

Defendants.

WRIT OF EXECUTION

Case No. 206927043

Judge Adam Mow

To the SHERIFF OR CONSTABLE:

- (1) A judgment has been entered against the judgment debtor. After calculation of interest, costs and payments, the judgment debtor owes \$4,339,089.45.
- (2) You are directed to seize and sell enough of the judgment debtor's non-exempt property described in Paragraphs (5) and (6) of the Application for Writ of Execution to satisfy that amount.
- (3) You are directed to serve this Writ and all attachments on the debtor and on the people named in Paragraphs (5) and (6) of the Application for Writ of Execution.

- (4) You are to return this Writ within 10 days after receiving it, with a signed account of your actions in executing this Writ.

HEREBY ENTERED BY THE COURT

Effective on the Date When the Court Stamp Is Affixed to the First Page of this Document

EXHIBIT 3

Bradley L. Tilt (07649)
FREEMAN LOVELL, PLLC
4568 S Highland Drive, Suite 290
Salt Lake City, Utah 84117
office: 385-355-4826
bradley.tilt@freemanlovell.com
Attorneys for Molly J. Mulligan and John P. Mulligan

I am the ☐ Plaintiff/Petitioner
☐ Defendant/Respondent
☐ Person claiming a property interest
☒ Attorney for the
☐ Plaintiff/Petitioner
☐ Defendant/Respondent
X Person claiming a property interest and my Utah Bar number is 7649

IN THE THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT
IN AND FOR SALT LAKE COUNTY, STATE OF UTAH

ALUM ROCK RIVERSIDE LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

PRP INVESTORS MADISON, LLC, a
California limited liability company;
BRETT DEL VALLE, an individual;
and DOES 1 through 50 inclusive,

Defendants.

REPLY AND REQUEST FOR HEARING

Case No. 206927043

Judge Adam Mow

-
- (1) **X** I have read the Notice of Execution and Exemptions form. I understand that, by filing this form, I cannot object to the judgment that I owe money to the creditor. I am filing this form because ***I believe that the creditor has improperly seized my clients' property to pay the judgment.***
- (2) **X** ***My clients request that this matter be scheduled for a hearing.***

(3) X Statements in the Application for Writ of Execution are inaccurate because:

Paragraph 1 of the *Application for Writ of Execution* appears to **correctly state** that the underlying judgment which Plaintiff seeks to collect is “a judgment against debtor Brett Del Valle” in his individual and personal capacity. *See also e.g.*, the underlying foreign judgment, which Plaintiff filed in this above-named Utah court on October 13, 2020 (identifying “Brett Del Valle, an individual” as a defendant in its caption, and entering judgment for various amounts against “Brett Del Valle”); the Plaintiff’s *Judgment Information Statement* also filed herein on October 13, 2020 (stating at paragraph 5: “Judgment Debtor Brett Del Valle is a natural person”).

But the Plaintiff’s *Application for Writ of Execution* then goes on to **incorrectly state** that the real property located at and commonly known as 1453 S. Basinview Road, Huntsville, Utah 84137, and more particularly described (in part) as Lot 7, Basinview Estates Cluster Subdivision 1st Amendment, and which bears Parcel No. 20-119-0007 (which real property is referred to hereinafter as the “**Property**”), is “the judgment debtor’s property”; the *Application for Writ of Execution* then **incorrectly requests** that a Writ of Execution be issued to direct the Sheriff to seize and sell the Property purportedly as if it was “the debtor’s ... real property.” ¶¶ 4 and 6 of the Plaintiff’s *Application for Writ of Execution*.

Those statements and requests in Plaintiff’s *Application for Writ of Execution* are **incorrect, inaccurate, and improper, because** the Property is not presently – and it never has been – the judgment debtor’s real property; the Property is not presently – and it never has been – owned by Brett Del Valle in his individual and personal capacity.

The relevant chain of title to the Property is as follows. In the year 2007, the Property was conveyed from Basinview Development, LC to “Brett H. Del Valle and Traci M. Del Valle, as Co-Trustees of The Del Valle Family Trust dated October 30, 2002” (the “**Trust**”). Also in 2007, the Property was conveyed from the Trust to itself. The Trust continued to own the Property at all times from 2007 until May 11, 2021, when the Trust then conveyed the Property to the Mulligans. The Property has never been owned by “Brett Del Valle, an individual,” as was **incorrectly and inaccurately** claimed in the Plaintiff’s *Application for Writ of Execution*, and certainly not at any time since the foreign judgment was entered by the foreign court and/or filed with this Utah Court, both of which were in the year 2020.¹

¹ Plaintiff’s above-referenced *Judgment Information Statement* filed herein on October 13, 2020, also appears to identify the above-named Defendant PRP Investors Madison, LLC also as a judgment debtor on the foreign judgment that was filed with this above-named Utah Court. The underlying foreign judgment, which Plaintiff filed in this above-named Utah court on October 13, 2020, as referenced in the main text above, appears to name PRP Investors Madison, LLC among the defendants in the caption, and at page two also appears to identify “PRP Investors” as one of the parties against whom judgment was entered in that foreign court. But neither PRP Investors Madison, LLC, nor “PRP Investors” has at any time ever owned the Property, either; the Property is not presently, and never has been, that judgment debtor’s property, either.

(4) X The Writ of Execution was issued improperly because:

Rule 64E(a) of the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure states (with emphasis added): “A writ of execution is available to seize property in the possession or under the control of the defendant following entry of a final judgment”. Rule 64(a)(2) states that for purposes of Rule 64E (among other rules): “‘Defendant’ means the party against whom a claim is filed or against whom judgment has been entered.” Rule 64(a)(1) further states: “‘Claim’ means a claim, counterclaim, cross claim, third party claim or any other claim.”

As applied to the case at bar, those governing rules state, provide, and mean that a Writ of Execution is available only to seize property in the possession or under the control of the judgment debtor “Brett Del Valle, an individual” after the entry of the judgment at issue. However, as shown under item (3) hereinabove, and by this reference incorporated here, “Brett Del Valle, an individual” does not own the Property presently, has not owned it following the entry of the judgment at issue, and indeed he has never owned the Property. Further, ever since their purchase of it in May of 2021, the Property has been in the possession and under the control of the Mulligans exclusively, and not in the possession or under the control of “Brett Del Valle, an individual”. A Writ of Execution as to the Property, therefore, was not properly available under the express terms of those governing Utah Rules of Civil Procedure. Accordingly, the Writ of Execution in this case was issued improperly.²

Additionally, the Writ of Execution also was issued improperly because the foreign judgment domesticated to this above-named Court in Salt Lake County, Utah, is not, and as a matter of law it cannot be, any lien or encumbrance upon nor can it otherwise affect the Property which is located in Weber County, Utah. Utah statutory law clearly, expressly, and unequivocally provides that a judgment “does not create a lien upon or affect the title to real property unless the judgment is filed in the Registry of Judgments of the office of the clerk of the district court of the county in which the property is located.” Utah Code § 78B-5-201(2) (emphases added). It further expressly provides that even then, “a judgment entered in a district court does not create a lien upon or affect the title to real property unless the judgment or an abstract of judgment is recorded in the office of the county recorder in which the real property of the judgment debtor is located.” *Id.* § -201(3)(a) (emphases added). It further and provides and confirms that a judgment can become a lien upon real property only if the above-referenced filings and recordings are made in the county in which the property is located, and that the property affected by the judgment is only the property that is located “in the county in which the recording ... occurs.” *Id.* § -202(7)(c)(i).³ Likewise, Utah’s Foreign Judgment Act also and

² Even if the Writ of Attachment in this case was issued purportedly as against apparent judgment debtor PRP Investors Madison, LLC, or “PRP Investors”, it still would be improperly issued for all of the same reasons as set forth in items (4) and (3) of the main text above, and in footnote 1 above, all of which are by this reference incorporated as if fully set forth here, showing neither of those entities own, nor ever owned, the Property, either, nor is it under the possession or control of either of them.

³ That same Utah Code Section 78B-5-202(7)(c) & (c)(ii) also and further confirm that even if all of those requirements are met, the judgment then affects only real property in that county “of the judgment debtor” and specifically such property “owned or acquired at any time by the judgment debtor during the time the judgment is effective.” (Emphases added). As shown above and throughout this Reply, and incorporated

further provides that even if a foreign judgment like the one at issue in this case is otherwise properly domesticated to Utah, nevertheless it still “is subject to the same procedures, defenses ... as a judgment of a district court of this state,” including particularly but without limitation that it becomes a lien upon real property only if (among other things) the foreign judgment “is recorded in the office of the county recorder where the property of the judgment debtor is located, as provided in Section 78B-5-202.” Utah Code § 78B-5-302(3) & -305(1)(c).

Because real property can be encumbered or otherwise affected by a judgment only if (i) the judgment (foreign or otherwise) is filed in the court in the county in which the property is located; and (ii) the judgment and certain additional documents also are recorded in the office of the county recorder in which the real property is located – and because neither of those two things occurred in this case – the Writ of Execution purportedly to execute upon a judgment was issued improperly.

(5) X All [or this part: \$10,000] of the property is exempt because:

Even if the Mulligans’ Property could properly be subjected to the Writ of Execution issued in this case (which it cannot be), the Mulligans would be entitled to a homestead exemption in and to the Property under and pursuant to Utah Code § 78B-5-503(2)(b)(i).

(6) X My clients are not the judgment debtor, and they claim the following ownership in all or part of the property. (Explain.)

By this reference Mulligans incorporate as if fully set forth here all of the contents and discussion set forth above in this Reply, including in particular, but without limitation, the response to and under paragraph (3) hereinabove. As set forth more fully above, the Property that is the subject of the Writ of Execution is owned by Mulligans, in its entirety, and exclusively.

(7) X I have attached documents that support my client’s claims.

I have not included any non-public information in this document.

Dated July 7, 2021.

FREEMAN LOVELL, PLLC

/s/ Bradley L. Tilt

Bradley L. Tilt

Attorneys for Molly J. Mulligan
and John P. Mulligan

here by this reference, the Property that is the subject of the Writ of Execution issued in this case is not owned by any of the subject judgment debtors, and never has been.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that on July 7, 2021, I caused true and correct copies of this **REPLY AND REQUEST FOR HEARING, together with all attachments hereto**, to be served in the manner indicated below to the following-listed parties at their respective addresses listed below:

Benjamin D. Johnson Bennett Tueller Johnson & Deere 3165 East Millrock Drive, Suite 500 Salt Lake City, Utah 84121 ben.johnson@btjd.com <i>Attorneys for Plaintiff</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Hand Delivery <input type="checkbox"/> First Class, United States Mail, Postage Prepaid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E-filing via GreenFiling <input type="checkbox"/> E-filing via CM/ECF <input type="checkbox"/> Email <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
---	---

/s/ Bradley L. Tilt



W2261271

E# 2261271 PG 1 OF 1
ERNEST D ROWLEY, WEBER COUNTY RECORDER
03-MAY-07 3:46 PM FEE \$10.00 DEP VD
REC FOR: LINCOLN TITLE INSURANCE AGENCY
ELECTRONICALLY RECORDED

File No. 014551

When recorded return to:

Lincoln Title Insurance Agency
4723 Harrison Boulevard, Suite 201
Ogden, UT 84403

Mail tax notice to:

Grantee

1201 Estelle Lane
Newport Beach, CA 92660**SPECIAL WARRANTY DEED****Basinview Development, LC,****"Grantor",**

hereby CONVEYS and WARRANTS against all claiming by, through, or under it to:

Brett H. Del Valle and Traci M. Del Valle, Trustees of The Del Valle Family Trust Dated October 30, 2002,
"Grantees",

for the sum of TEN DOLLARS and other good and valuable consideration the following described tract of land in Weber County, State of Utah:

ALL OF LOT 7, BASINVIEW ESTATES CLUSTER SUBDIVISION, WEBER COUNTY, UTAH, ACCORDING TO THE OFFICIAL PLAT THEREOF.

20-108-0007

SUBJECT TO: County and/or City taxes not delinquent; Bonds and/or Special Assessments not delinquent and Covenants, Conditions, Restrictions, Rights-of-Way, Easements, and Reservations now of Record or enforceable in law or equity.

WITNESS, the hand of said grantor, this 27 day of April, A.D. 2007.**Basinview Development, LC**

By:


Mark A. Bates, Managing Member

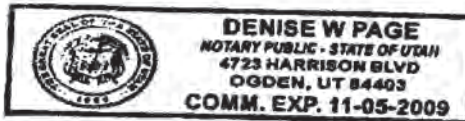
STATE OF UTAH)

)ss.

COUNTY OF Utah)On the 27 day of April, 2007, personally appeared before me, Mark A. Bates, who did say that he is a Managing Member of Basinview Development, LC, that the foregoing instrument was signed on behalf of said Limited Liability Company by authority of Basinview Development, LC and that he duly acknowledged to me that said Limited Liability Company executed the same.
Notary Public

My Commission Expires:

Residing at:





W2293650

E# 2293650 PG 1 OF 2
ERNEST D ROWLEY, WEBER COUNTY RECORDER
24-SEP-07 11:46 AM FEE \$12.00 DEP VD
REC FOR: LINCOLN TITLE INSURANCE AGENCY
ELECTRONICALLY RECORDED

File No. 014551

When recorded return to:
Lincoln Title Insurance Agency
4723 Harrison Boulevard, Suite 201
Ogden, UT 84403Mail tax notice to:
Grantees
1201 Estelle Lane
Newport Beach, CA 92660

WARRANTY DEED**Brett H. Del Valle and Traci M. Del Valle, Trustees of The Del Valle Family Trust Dated October 30, 2002, "Grantors",**

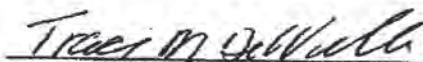
hereby CONVEY and WARRANT to:

Brett H. Del Valle and Traci M. Del Valle, Trustees of The Del Valle Family Trust Dated October 30, 2002, as "Grantees",

for the sum of TEN DOLLARS and other good and valuable consideration the following described tract of land in Weber County, State of Utah:

ALL OF LOT 7, BASINVIEW ESTATES CLUSTER SUBDIVISION 1st AMENDMENT, WEBER COUNTY, UTAH, ACCORDING TO THE OFFICIAL PLAT THEREOF.20-119-0007 *g*

SUBJECT TO: County and/or City taxes not delinquent; Bonds and/or Special Assessments not delinquent and Covenants, Conditions, Restrictions, Rights-of-Way, Easements, and Reservations now of Record or enforceable in law or equity.

WITNESS, the hand of said grantor, this 18 day of September, A.D. 2007.
Brett H. Del Valle, Trustee
Traci M. Del Valle, Trustee

CALIFORNIA ALL-PURPOSE CERTIFICATE OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT

State of California)


County of Orange)

On Sept 18, 2007 before me, Deborah Fauerbach, Notary Public
(here insert name and title of the officer)

personally appeared Brett H. Del Valle and Traci M. Del Valle

~~personally known to me~~ (or proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence) to be the person(s) whose name(s) is/~~are~~ subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he/~~she/they~~ executed the same in his/~~her/their~~ authorized capacity~~(ies)~~, and that by his/~~her/their~~ signature(s) on the instrument the person(s), or the entity upon behalf of which the person(s) acted, executed the instrument.

WITNESS my hand and official seal.


Signature of Notary Public



(Seal)

ADDITIONAL OPTIONAL INFORMATION

DESCRIPTION OF THE ATTACHED DOCUMENT

(Title or description of attached document)

(Title or description of attached document continued)

Number of Pages _____ Document Date _____

(Additional information)

CAPACITY CLAIMED BY THE SIGNER

- ☐ Individual (s)
☐ Corporate Officer

(Title)

- ☐ Partner(s)
☐ Attorney-in-Fact
☐ Trustee(s)
☐ Other _____

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THIS FORM

Any acknowledgment completed in California must contain verbiage exactly as appears above in the notary section or a separate acknowledgment form must be properly completed and attached to that document. The only exception is if a document is to be recorded outside of California. In such instances, any alternative acknowledgment verbiage as may be printed on such a document so long as the verbiage does not require the notary to do something that is illegal for a notary in California (i.e. certifying the authorized capacity of the signer). Please check the document carefully for proper notarial wording and attach this form if required.

- State and County information must be the State and County where the document signer(s) personally appeared before the notary public for acknowledgment.
- Date of notarization must be the date that the signer(s) personally appeared which must also be the same date the acknowledgment is completed.
- The notary public must print his or her name as it appears within his or her commission followed by a comma and then your title (notary public).
- Print the name(s) of document signer(s) who personally appear at the time of notarization.
- Indicate the correct singular or plural forms by crossing off incorrect forms (i.e. he/~~she/they~~ is /are) or circling the correct forms. Failure to correctly indicate this information may lead to rejection of document recording.
- The notary seal impression must be clear and photographically reproducible. Impression must not cover text or lines. If seal impression smudges, re-seal if a sufficient area permits, otherwise complete a different acknowledgment form.
- Signature of the notary public must match the signature on file with the office of the county clerk.
 - ◆ Additional information is not required but could help to ensure this acknowledgment is not misused or attached to a different document.
 - ◆ Indicate title or type of attached document, number of pages and date.
 - ◆ Indicate the capacity claimed by the signer. If the claimed capacity is a corporate officer, indicate the title (i.e. CEO, CFO, Secretary).
- Securely attach this document to the signed document



W3151874

Mail Tax notice to:
Grantee
51 Chestnut Avenue
Clarendon Hills, IL 60514
MNT File No.: 49967
Tax ID No.: 20-119-0007

E# 3151874 PG 1 OF 3
Leann H. Kilts, WEBER COUNTY RECORDER
11-May-21 1215 PM FEE \$40.00 DEP DAI
REC FOR: METRO NATIONAL TITLE
ELECTRONICALLY RECORDED

WARRANTY DEED

Brett H. Del Valle and Traci M. Del Valle, as Co-Trustees of the Del Valle Family Trust dated October 30, 2002

GRANTOR of Newport Beach, State of California, hereby CONVEYS and WARRANTS TO:

Molly J. Mulligan and John P. Mulligan, wife and husband, as joint tenants

GRANTEE of 51 Chestnut Avenue, Clarendon Hills, IL 60514 for the sum of TEN AND 00/100'S DOLLARS AND OTHER GOOD AND VALUABLE CONSIDERATION, the following described tract of land in Weber County, State of Utah:

Lot 7, BASINVIEW ESTATES CLUSTER SUBDIVISION 1ST AMENDMENT, according to the official plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Weber County Recorder.

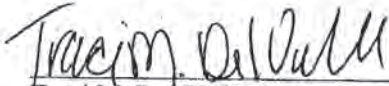
Together with a right of use for an easement for ingress and egress over and across Basinview Road (a private road), as shown on the official dedicated plat, to and from said Lot to a physically open and legally dedicated public street.

SUBJECT TO: County and/or City Taxes not delinquent; Bonds and/or Special Assessments not delinquent and Covenants, Conditions, Restrictions, Rights-of-Way, Easements, Leases and Reservations now of Record.

WITNESS, the hand(s) of said grantor(s), May 10 2021.



Brett H. Del Valle, Co-Trustee of the Del Valle
Family Trust dated October 30, 2002



Traci M. Del Valle, Co-Trustee of the Del Valle
Family Trust dated October 30, 2002

State of CALIFORNIA, County of ORANGE)ss:

On MAY 10th 2021 personally appeared before me Brett H. Del Valle and Traci M. Del Valle, who upon being duly sworn (or affirmed) upon oath that they did sign the foregoing instrument with authority as granted in the capacity as Co-Trustees of the Del Valle Family Trust dated October 30, 2002, and that the said Brett H. Del Valle and Traci M. Del Valle, duly acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

- Please See Attached -
Notary Public

CALIFORNIA ALL-PURPOSE ACKNOWLEDGMENT

CIVIL CODE § 1189

A notary public or other officer completing this certificate verifies only the identity of the individual who signed the document to which this certificate is attached, and not the truthfulness, accuracy, or validity of that document.

State of California

County of ORANGE

On MAY 10th 2021 before me, CHAVON KANE, NOTARY PUBLIC
Date Here Insert Name and Title of the Officer

personally appeared BRETT H. DEL VALLE AND

TRACI M. DEL VALLE
Name(s) of Signer(s)

who proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person(s) whose name(s) is/are subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he/she/they executed the same in his/her/their authorized capacity(ies), and that by his/her/their signature(s) on the instrument the person(s), or the entity upon behalf of which the person(s) acted, executed the instrument.

I certify under PENALTY OF PERJURY under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct.

WITNESS my hand and official seal.



Signature Chavon Kane
Signature of Notary Public

Place Notary Seal Above

OPTIONAL

Though this section is optional, completing this information can deter alteration of the document or fraudulent reattachment of this form to an unintended document.

Description of Attached Document

Title or Type of Document: WARRANTY DEED Document Date: _____
Number of Pages: 2 Signer(s) Other Than Named Above: NONE

Capacity(ies) Claimed by Signer(s)

Signer's Name: _____
☐ Corporate Officer — Title(s): _____
☐ Partner — ☐ Limited ☐ General
☐ Individual ☐ Attorney in Fact
☐ Trustee ☐ Guardian or Conservator
☐ Other: _____
Signer Is Representing: _____

Signer's Name: _____
☐ Corporate Officer — Title(s): _____
☐ Partner — ☐ Limited ☐ General
☐ Individual ☐ Attorney in Fact
☐ Trustee ☐ Guardian or Conservator
☐ Other: _____
Signer Is Representing: _____



Weber County Government Property Information System



WEBER COUNTY RECORDER ABSTRACT OF TITLE

05/11/2021

PARCEL NUMBER: 20-119-0007

Prior Parcel Numbers:

20-108-0007

OWNER: DEL VALLE FAMILY TRUST

ADDRESS: 1201 ESTELLE LN
NEWPORT BEACH CA 92660TAX UNIT
520

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: 2007 ORIG

ACRES: 1.52

ALL OF LOT 7, BASINVIEW ESTATES CLUSTER SUBDIVISION, 1ST
AMENDMENT, WEBER COUNTY, UTAH.

Grantor/ Grantee	Kind of Document Consideration	Time Period Entry #	Book-Page Doc Date	Record Date	Time Release	Abstract Date Entry Ref
ZIONS FIRST NATL BANK	RECON		1367-1567		04:08	
CRAIG, E D	\$0.00	821408	10/03/1980	06-OCT-1980	1343-	477
CRAIG, E D	TRUST DD		1367-1568		04:09	
ZIONS FIRST NATL BK	\$35,000.00	821409	10/03/1980	06-OCT-1980	-	
ZIONS FIRST NATIONAL BANK TR	PT RECONVEYANCE		1372- 532		02:56	
WEBBER, JOHN U & WF	\$0.00	825575	12/03/1980	03-DEC-1980	1323-	52
ZIONS FIRST NATL BANK TR	RECON		1372- 533		02:57	
WEBBER, JOHN U & WF	\$0.00	825576	11/07/1980	03-DEC-1980	1273-	286
FACKRELL, ANN SWENSON	RELEASE		1378-0065		03:36	
WEBBER, JOHN U & RUTH M	\$0.00	831722	03/11/1981	11-MAR-1981	1003-	0732
WILLOUGHBY, DAVID R	TRUST DD		1384-0437		12:39	
BROWN DISTRIBUTING CO ETAL	\$15,000.00	838323	02/23/1981	22-JUN-1981	-	
WEBBER, JOHN U	WD		1390-1262		02:34	
WADMAN, V JAY	\$10.00	844791	09/18/1981	01-OCT-1981	-	
WEBBER, JOHN U & WF	WD		1380-1264		02:35	
JOHN U WEBBER CO	\$10.00	844792	09/18/1981	01-OCT-1981	-	
WADMAN, V JAY ETAL	WD		1390-1265		02:36	
SUMMERHAWKS LTD ETAL	\$10.00	844793	09/18/1981	01-OCT-1981	-	
SUMMERHAWKS LTD	DEED OF TRST		1390-1268		02:37	
JOHN U WEBBER CO ETAL	\$408,000.00	844794	09/18/1981	01-OCT-1981	-	
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONER	ORDNCE		1394-1772		11:57	
WHOM IT MAY CONCERN	\$0.00	849262	12/21/1981	22-DEC-1981	-	
AHLBERG, WILLIAM D	RELEASE		1395-0054		09:56	
WEBBER, JOHN U & WF	\$0.00	849304	12/19/1981	23-DEC-1981	-	
WILLOUGHBY, DAVID R & JEAN G	QCD		1399-0363		03:53	
BROWN DISTRIBUTING	\$10.00	853531	10/00/1981	09-MAR-1982	-	
WEBBER, JOHN U & WF	RELEASE		1401-1669		10:19	
ADAMS, ALFRED W & WF	\$0.00	856371	04/27/1982	28-APR-1982	1003-	0733
ZIONS FIRST NATL BANK TR	RECON		1402-0074		01:52	
WEBBER, JOHN U & RUTH M	\$0.00	856503	04/26/1982	29-APR-1982	1323-	0052
WEBER BASIN WTR CONSERV DIST V	WATER CONTRACT		1405-1501		01:17	
SUMMERHAWKS LTD WTR	\$0.00	860593	06/14/1982	13-JUL-1982	-	
ZIONS FIRST NATIONAL BANK	RECON		1413-0821		04:13	
CRAIG, E D	\$0.00	868216	11/18/1982	22-NOV-1982	1367-	1568
WEBBER, JOHN U & WF	WD		1432-1327		02:42	
BROWN DISTRIBUTING CO	\$10.00	890715	09/20/1983	21-SEP-1983	-	

BANK OF UTAH	RELEASE	1439-1244	11:07
WEBBER, JOHN U & WF	\$0.00 899767	01/17/1984	18-JAN-1984 1235-0810
CARDON LAND TITLE CO TR	PT RECONVEYANCE	1467-1692	11:12
SUMMERHAWKS LTD ETAL	\$0.00 937356	05/10/1985	15-MAY-1985 1390-1268
KEITER, JOHN E TR	WD	1467-1756	01:10
SUMMERS, CLARKE C & WF	\$10.00 937370	05/15/1985	15-MAY-1985 -
SUMMERHAWKS LTD	WD	1467-1759	01:11
SUMMERS, CLARKE C & WF	\$10.00 937371	05/15/1985	15-MAY-1985 -
SUMMERS, CLARKE C & WF	DEED TRST	1469-0329	03:03
DESERET FEDERAL SV & LN ASSN	\$168,750.00 939126	06/06/1985	06-JUN-1985 -
WEBER BASIN WTR CONSERV DIST V	ORDER ON PETN	1471-1851	04:37
SUMMERS, CLARKE C & WF WTR	\$99.66 942577	06/28/1985	18-JUL-1985 -
WEBBER, JOHN U	TRUST DD	1480-0360	01:14
ZIONS FIRST NATIONAL BANK	\$111,000.00 953779	10/01/1985	22-NOV-1985 -
WEBBER, JOHN U	ASSIGN OF CONTRT	1480-0365	01:15
ZIONS FIRST NATIONAL BANK	\$10.00 953780	10/01/1985	22-NOV-1985 -
SUMMERS, CLARKE C & MARCIA H	NTC OF LIEN	1483-1787	08:13
HUGHES, BILL	\$7,923.50 958462	//	22-JAN-1986 -
SUMMERS, CLARKE C & MARCIA H	NTC OF LIEN	1486-2134	12:25
URE, BERT	\$5,000.00 963036	//	14-MAR-1986 -
CARDON LAND TITLE CO TR	PT RECONVEYANCE	1495-2518	09:16
SUMMERHAWKS LTD ETAL	\$0.00 977430	06/06/1986	04-AUG-1986 1380-1268
URE, BERT	REL OF LIEN	1497-0815	03:10
WHOM IT MAY CONCERN	\$5,000.00 979676	08/22/1986	22-AUG-1986 1486-2134
KITCHEN STUDIO	REL OF LIEN	1505-1673	11:40
WHOM IT MAY CONCERN	\$7,927.50 992691	09/02/1986	17-DEC-1986 1483-1787
ZIONS FIRST NATIONAL BANK	PT RECONVEYANCE	1505-1676	11:41
WEBBER, JOHN U	\$0.00 992692	09/11/1986	17-DEC-1986 1480-0360
ZIONS FIRST NATL BANK	PT RELEASE	1505-1678	11:42
WEBBER, JOHN U	\$0.00 992693	09/11/1986	17-DEC-1986 1480-0365
SUMMERHAWKS LTD	WD	1505-1681	11:42
SUMMERS, CLARKE C & WF	\$10.00 992694	06/11/1986	17-DEC-1986 -
KEITER, JOHN E TR	WD	1505-1681	11:43
SUMMERS, CLARKE C & WF	\$10.00 992695	06/11/1986	17-DEC-1986 -
SUMMERS, CLARKE C & WF	DEED OF TRST	1505-1682	11:43
MOORE FINANCIAL SERVICES INC E	\$147,550.00 992696	12/11/1986	17-DEC-1986 -
SUMMERS, CLARKE C ETAL	TRUST DD	1505-1687	11:46
CONTINENTAL BANK & TRUST CO	\$30,000.00 992697	12/11/1986	17-DEC-1986 -
CLAYSON, CRAIG D	ASGNMT	1506-0954	03:08
CITICORP HOMEOWNERS INC	\$0.00 993964	12/18/1986	29-DEC-1986 1505-1682
MORGAN, TERRILYN B	REQ FOR NTC	1509-1280	12:58
WHOM IT MAY CONCERN	\$0.00 998977	//	11-FEB-1987 1505-1682
DESERET FED SV & LN ASSN TR	RECON	1523-2253	03:37
SUMMERS, CLARKE C & WF	\$0.00 1021465	07/17/1987	11-AUG-1987 1469-0329
CITICORP MTG INC FKA	ASGNMT	1539-2706	09:05
LOMAS & NETTLETON CO	\$0.00 1046898	01/29/1988	20-MAY-1988 1505-1682
ZIONS FIRST NATL BK	PT RELEASE ASSIGN	1551-2861	10:04
WEBBER, JOHN U	\$0.00 1064975	12/02/1988	07-DEC-1988 1480-0365
ZIONS FIRST NATL BK	PT RECONVEYANCE	1551-2863	10:05
WEBBER, JOHN U	\$0.00 1064976	12/02/1988	07-DEC-1988 1480-0360
WEBBER, JOHN U	ASSIGN INTEREST	1557-2264	03:20

WEBBER, JOHN U	ROW WARRANT DEED	1557-2275		03:24
WADMAN, V JAY	\$10.00 1073781	09/21/1978	27-MAR-1989	-
WEBBER, JOHN U	WD	1557-2276		03:29
WADMAN, V JAY	\$0.00 1073782	09/21/1978	27-MAR-1989	-
SUMMERHAWKS LTD	WD	1565-2145		11:40
WADMAN, V JAY ETAL	\$10.00 1085860	07/20/1989	10-AUG-1989	-
WADMAN, V JAY ETAL	WD	1565-2148		11:44
SUMMERS, CLARKE C TR ETAL	\$10.00 1085861	07/20/1989	10-AUG-1989	-
SUMMERS, CLARKE C ETAL	TRUST DD	1576-0695		03:49
WEST ONE BK UT	\$19,529.84 1101910	02/12/1990	21-FEB-1990	-
SUMMERS, CLARKE C & WF	NON ASSUMP AGRMT	1576-0699		03:50
WEST ONE BK UT	\$0.00 1101911	02/12/1990	21-FEB-1990	-
ZIONS FIRST NATL BANK TR	RECON	1578-0869		08:05
WEBBER, JOHN U	\$0.00 1105213	03/26/1990	03-APR-1990	1480-0360
JOHN U WEBBER CO	ASGNMT	1588-1262		01:30
PETERSEN, JERRY TR ETAL	\$0.00 1121698	10/19/1990	19-OCT-1990	1390-1268
JOHN U WEBBER CO ETAL	TRUST DD	1590-2497		04:31
AMERICA FIRST CR UN ETAL	\$100,000.00 1125426	11/28/1990	28-NOV-1990	-
ZIONS FIRST NATL BK	REL	1592-1918		02:29
WEBBER, JOHN U	\$0.00 1128555	12/27/1990	07-JAN-1991	1480-0365
WEBBER, JOHN U	WD	1593-0599		01:36
WADMAN, V JAY	\$10.00 1129569	01/18/1991	22-JAN-1991	-
WADMAN, V JAY	WD	1593-0601		01:38
WADMAN INVESTMENT	\$10.00 1129570	01/18/1991	22-JAN-1991	-
WADMAN, V JAY	WD	1606-0582		12:26
WADMAN INV	\$10.00 1149606	08/21/1991	21-AUG-1991	-
WADMAN, V JAY	WD	1606-0585		12:27
WADMAN INV	\$10.00 1149607	08/21/1991	21-AUG-1991	-
WEST ONE BK TR	RECON	1610-0855		08:15
SUMMERS, CLARKE C & WF	\$0.00 1155526	10/17/1991	22-OCT-1991	1576-0695
SUMMERS, CLARKE C TR	QCD	1610-1011		11:50
SUMMERS, CLARKE C & WF	\$10.00 1155615	10/21/1991	22-OCT-1991	-
KEITER, JOHN E TR	QCD	1610-1012		11:51
SUMMERS, CLARKE C & WF	\$10.00 1155616	10/22/1991	22-OCT-1991	-
SUMMERS, CLARKE C & WF	TRUST DD	1610-1013		11:52
WEST ONE BK UT	\$135,000.00 1155617	10/10/1991	22-OCT-1991	-
WEST ONE BK UT	REQ FOR NTC	1610-1018		11:53
WHOM IT MAY CONCERN	\$0.00 1155618	//	22-OCT-1991	1505-1682
SUMMERS, CLARKE C & WF	NON ASSUMP AGRMNT	1610-1020		11:54
WEST ONE BK UT	\$135,000.00 1155619	10/10/1991	22-OCT-1991	-
WEST ONE BK TR	RECON	1610-2995		08:15
SUMMERS, CLARKE C & WF	\$0.00 1156485	10/17/1991	31-OCT-1991	1576-0695
WEST ONE BK TR	RECON	1611-0787		08:29
SUMMERS, CLARKE C ETAL	\$0.00 1156884	10/30/1991	05-NOV-1991	1505-1687
SUMMERS, CLARKE C ETAL	QCD	1628-0660		08:52
KEITER, JOHN E TR	\$10.00 1179922	05/29/1992	01-JUN-1992	-
CROWTHER, MARVIN	NTC ASSMNT	1639-2597		02:34
WHOM IT MAY CONCERN	\$0.00 1195168	//	01-OCT-1992	-
PETERSEN, JERRY TR ETAL	SUB TR	1640-1080		09:59
ASSOCIATED TITLE CO	\$0.00 1195772	05/14/1992	07-OCT-1992	1588-1262
ASSOCIATED TITLE CO TR	RECON	1640-1082		10:01
KEITER, JOHN E TR ETAL	\$0.00 1195773	09/25/1992	07-OCT-1992	1390-1268

SUMMERS, CLARKE C ETAL	\$10.00	1259805	11/11/1993	29-NOV-1993	-	-
SUMMERS, CLARKE C	DEED OF TRST		1691-0522		11:20	
WEST ONE BK UT ETAL	\$202,300.00	1259805	11/23/1993	29-NOV-1993	-	
WEST ONE BK UT	SUBORD AGRMT		1691-0530		11:22	
WEST ONE BK	\$0.00	1259806	11/23/1993	29-NOV-1993	1691-0522	
SUMMERS, CLARKE C ETAL	QCD		1696-1793		01:20	
CLARKE C SUMMERS PN & PR SH PLT	\$10.00	1266242	10/00/1993	30-DEC-1993	-	
WEST ONE BK UT	ASGNMT		1700-2557		12:29	
MORTGAGE AUTHORITY INC	\$0.00	1271860	01/03/1994	31-JAN-1994	1691-0530	
MORTGAGE AUTHORITY INC	ASGNMT		1732-1543		10:02	
SOURCE ONE MTG SERV CORP	\$1.00	1314006	01/17/1994	29-SEP-1994	1691-0522	
WEBER COUNTY	RESOL #18-96		1801-0295		10:42	
WHOM IT MAY CONCERN	\$0.00	1399404	04/03/1996	12-APR-1996	-	
WEBER COUNTY	RESOL #25-96		1811-2786		09:23	
WHOM IT MAY CONCERN	\$0.00	1413086	05/15/1996	18-JUN-1996	-	
SOURCE ONE MTG SERV CORP	ASGNMT		1930-2820		09:12	
CAPSTEAD INC	\$0.00	1547548	02/01/1997	27-MAY-1998	1691-522	
CAPSTEAD INC	ASGNMT		2007-2124		08:24	
GMAC MTG CORP	\$0.00	1631210	02/01/1999	28-APR-1999	1691-522	
US BK NATL ASSOC TR FKA ETAL	RECON		2316-0181		09:29	
SUMMERS, CLARKE C ETAL	\$0.00	1911178	01/16/2003	06-FEB-2003	1610-1013	1155617
GMAC MTG CORP	SUB TR		2373-1436		08:13	
RIVERS, ROD	\$0.00	1941533	//	27-MAY-2003	1691-522	1259805
RIVERS, ROD TR	RECON		2373-1438		08:13	
SUMMERS, CLARKE C	\$0.00	1941534	//	27-MAY-2003	1691-522	1259805
WEBER BASIN CONSERV DIST	ORDR ON PETN		2389-0252		09:35	
SUMMERS, CLARKE C	\$0.00	1949479	04/25/2003	20-JUN-2003	-	
WEBER BASIN WTR CONSERV DIST	ORD ON PETN		-		08:45	
CLARKE C SUMMERS PENSION & PRO	\$0.00	2017007	01/30/2004	11-MAR-2004	-	
WEBER BASIN WTR CONSERV DIST	ORDR ON PETN		-		08:45	
CLARKE C SUMMERS PEN & PROF	\$0.00	2017008	01/30/2004	11-MAR-2004	-	
CLARKE C SUMMERS PROFIT SHARIT	QCD		-		04:28	
SUMMERS, CLARKE C ETAL	\$400,000.00	2098267	04/21/2005	21-APR-2005	-	
WEBER COUNTY	RESOL 23-2005		-		02:31	
WHOM IT MAY CONCERN	\$0.00	2156401	07/12/2005	24-JAN-2006	-	
CLARK C SUMMERS PNSN PRFT PLN	ASGNMT		-		09:17	
BASIN VIEW EST HOMEOWNERS ASS	\$0.00	2193577	04/07/2006	14-JUL-2006	2389-252	2017007
SUMMERS, CLARKE C ETAL	SP WD		-		12:11	
BASINVIEW DEV LC	\$10.00	2193657	07/07/2006	14-JUL-2006	-	
BASINVIEW DEV LC	DEED OF TRST		-		12:11	
SUMMERS, CLARKE C & WF ETAL	\$2,990,517.95	2193658	07/07/2006	14-JUL-2006	-	
BASINVIEW DEVL LC	DED PLAT		-		02:26	
WHOM IT MAY CONCERN	\$0.00	2202617	08/04/2006	22-AUG-2006	64-55	
BASINVIEW DEV LC ETAL	AGRMT		-		02:28	27-JAN-2010
WHOM IT MAY CONCERN	\$0.00	2202618	08/04/2006	22-AUG-2006	-	
BASINVIEW DEV LLC	AGRMT		-		02:31	
WHOM IT MAY CONCERN	\$0.00	2202619	08/04/2006	22-AUG-2006	-	
BASINVIEW DEV LC	DECL COV REST		-		03:45	
WHOM IT MAY CONCERN	\$0.00	2203027	08/22/2006	23-AUG-2006	-	
WEBER COUNTY ETAL	AMD AGRMT		-		11:04	27-JAN-2010
WHOM IT MAY CONCERN	\$0.00	2204634	08/28/2006	30-AUG-2006	-	
BASINVIEW DEVL LLC	AGRMT		-		03:23	

DEL VALLE FAMILY TRST	\$10.00	2261271	04/27/2007	03-MAY-2007	-	03:46
DEL VALLE FAMILY TRST	DEED OF TRST	-	-	-	-	03:46
WELLS FARGO BK ETAL	\$500,000.00	2261272	04/25/2007	03-MAY-2007	-	-
LINCOLN TTL INS TR	PT RECON	-	-	-	-	09:05
BASINVIEW DEV LC	\$0.00	2264396	05/16/2007	17-MAY-2007	-	2193658
WEBER COUNTY	ORDNCE 2007-24	-	-	-	-	03:56
WHOM IT MAY CONCERN	\$0.00	2290050	09/04/2007	05-SEP-2007	-	-
DEL VALLE FAMILY TRUST ETAL	DED PLAT	66-87	-	-	-	03:58
WHOM IT MAY CONCERN	\$0.00	2290051	08/13/2007	05-SEP-2007	-	-
BASINVIEW DEV LC ETAL	NTC	-	-	-	-	04:00
WHOM IT MAY CONCERN	\$0.00	2290052	08/31/2007	05-SEP-2007	-	-
VEL VALLE FMLY TRST	WD	-	-	-	-	11:46
DEL VALLE FMLY TRST	\$10.00	2293650	09/18/2007	24-SEP-2007	-	-
DEL VALLE TRST	DEED OF TRST	-	-	-	-	12:16
CALIFORNIA NATL BK ETAL	\$1,750,000.00	2313274	12/12/2007	31-DEC-2007	-	-
DEL VALLE TRST	ASGNMT	-	-	-	-	12:16
CALIFORNIA NATL BK	\$0.00	2313275	12/21/2007	31-DEC-2007	-	-
WELLS FARGO BK NW TR	RECON	-	-	-	-	08:57
DEL VALLE TRST	\$0.00	2319710	01/15/2008	05-FEB-2008	-	2261272
DEL VALLE, BRETT H	NTC COMP	-	-	-	-	10:47
WHOM IT MAY CONCERN	\$0.00	2350137	06/23/2008	25-JUN-2008	-	-
CALIFORNIA NATL BK	MOD AGRMT	-	-	-	-	12:08
DEL VALLE FAMILY TRUST	\$0.00	2432420	07/01/2009	31-AUG-2009	-	2313274
US BANK NATL ASSN ETAL	MOD AGRMT	-	-	-	-	10:26
WHOM IT MAY CONCERN	\$1,750,000.00	2453101	10/01/2009	07-JAN-2010	-	2313274
FDIC	ASGNMT	-	-	-	-	08:22
US BK NATL ASSOC	\$0.00	2485659	10/30/2009	10-AUG-2010	-	10-AUG-2010
SCHIMMELPFENNIG, TODD	REQ FOR NTC	-	-	-	-	08:20
WHOM IT MAY CONCERN	\$0.00	2527425	05/04/2011	18-MAY-2011	-	18-MAY-2011
SCHIMMELPHENNIG, TODD	REQ FOR NTC	-	-	-	-	08:20
WHOM IT MAY CONCERN	\$0.00	2527426	//	18-MAY-2011	-	18-MAY-2011
DEL VALLE FMLY TRST ETAL	MOD AGRMT	-	-	-	-	08:06
WHOM IT MAY CONCERN	\$0.00	2527547	04/26/2011	19-MAY-2011	-	19-MAY-2011
US BANK NATL ASSN	SUB TR	-	-	-	-	03:06
WALKER, RUSSELL S	\$0.00	2583677	06/27/2012	29-JUN-2012	-	29-JUN-2012
WALKER, RUSSELL S	NTC OF DFLT	-	-	-	-	03:06
DEL VALLE FAMILY TRUST	\$0.00	2583678	06/29/2012	29-JUN-2012	-	29-JUN-2012
CHASE BK FKA ETAL	SUB TR/RECON	-	-	-	-	09:49
JPMORGAN CHASE BANK ETAL	\$0.00	2601884	10/04/2012	23-OCT-2012	-	04-FEB-2014
WEBER COUNTY	RESOL #27-2012	-	-	-	-	10:38
WHOM IT MAY CONCERN	\$0.00	2610456	12/11/2012	13-DEC-2012	-	-
DEL VALLE, BRETT	DEED OF TRST	-	-	-	-	03:01
PRP INVESTORS FONTANA LLC ETAL	\$360,009.12	2677120	12/19/2013	03-MAR-2014	-	03-MAR-2014
US BANK	SUB TR	-	-	-	-	01:10
HALLIDAY JR, PAUL M	\$0.00	2689333	05/29/2014	05-JUN-2014	-	05-JUN-2014
HALLIDAY JR, PAUL M TR	NTC OF DFLT	-	-	-	-	03:02
DEL VALLE, BRETT H ETAL	\$214,000.00	2692310	06/27/2014	27-JUN-2014	-	15-JUL-2014
STATE OF UTAH	CERT OF CREATION	-	-	-	-	01:50
WHOM IT MAY CONCERN	\$0.00	2718461	12/01/2014	20-JAN-2015	-	20-JAN-2015
WEBER COUNTY	AFFT	-	-	-	-	09:38
WHOM IT MAY CONCERN	\$0.00	2725109	03/09/2015	09-MAR-2015	-	-

DEL VALLE FAMILY TRUST	\$0.00	2782340	03/11/2016	11-MAR-2016	-	2453101
STATE OF UTAH	CERT DISSOLUTION		-		11:23	15-JUN-2016
WHOM IT MAY CONCERN	\$0.00	2795066	//	25-MAY-2016	-	
WEBER COUNTY	RESOL #12-2016		-		11:24	13-JUN-2016
WHOM IT MAY CONCERN	\$0.00	2795067	05/10/2016	25-MAY-2016	-	
US BANK ETAL	SUB TR/RECON		-		12:10	03-JUL-2017
US BANK TRUST CO ETAL	\$0.00	2866077	06/22/2017	03-JUL-2017	-	2313274
DEL VALLE FAMILY TRUST	DEED OF TRST		-		09:37	20-SEP-2017
BOFI FED BANK ETAL	\$750,000.00	2879566	09/13/2017	20-SEP-2017	-	
OGDEN VALLEY PARKS SERVICE AR	ANNEX PLAT		-		12:58	10-JAN-2018
WHOM IT MAY CONCERN	\$0.00	2897531	//	28-DEC-2017	-	
STATE OF UTAH	CERT ANEX		-		12:58	10-JAN-2018
WHOM IT MAY CONCERN	\$0.00	2897532	12/27/2017	28-DEC-2017	-	
OGDEN VALLEY PARKS SERVICE AR	NTC BNDRY ADJUST		-		12:59	10-JAN-2018
WHOM IT MAY CONCERN	\$0.00	2897533	12/20/2017	28-DEC-2017	-	
WEBER COUNTY	RESOL 43-2017		-		12:59	10-JAN-2018
WHOM IT MAY CONCERN	\$0.00	2897534	10/17/2017	28-DEC-2017	-	
OGDEN VALLEY PARKS SERVICES A	RESOL BNDRY ADJUST		-		01:00	10-JAN-2018
WHOM IT MAY CONCERN	\$0.00	2897535	12/28/2017	28-DEC-2017	-	
PRP INVESTORS FONATNA LLC ETAL	SUB TR/RECON		-		04:20	17-JUL-2018
PRP INVESTORS FONTANA LLC ETAL	\$0.00	2931280	07/16/2018	17-JUL-2018	-	2677120
DE VALLE FAMILY TRUST	TRUST DD		-		04:20	17-JUL-2018
SINGLE BOX CALI LP ETAL	\$9,558,800.00	2931281	07/16/2018	17-JUL-2018	-	
BASINVIEW ESTATES HOA INC	AMD DECL COV		-		12:53	10-JUL-2019
WHOM IT MAY CONCERN	\$0.00	2990355	04/16/2019	10-JUL-2019	-	2203027
LINCOLN TTL INS AGENCY TR	NTC OF DFLT		-		10:55	18-JUL-2019
DEL VALLE FAMILY TRUST	\$0.00	2991776	07/18/2019	18-JUL-2019	-	2931281
SINGLE BOX CALI LP	ASGNMT OF TRST DD		-		10:06	19-JUL-2019
SB FB HOUSTON LP	\$0.00	2991983	07/18/2019	19-JUL-2019	-	2931281
SB FB HOUSTON LP	SUB TR		-		10:06	19-JUL-2019
LINCOLN TTL INS AGENCY	\$0.00	2991984	07/18/2019	19-JUL-2019	-	2931281
FOUNDERS TTL CO	AFFT		-		04:04	30-SEP-2019
WHOM IT MAY CONCERN	\$0.00	3006790	09/27/2019	30-SEP-2019	-	
LINCOLN TTL INS AGENCY TR	RECON		-		09:24	22-NOV-2019
DEL VALLE FAMILY TRUST	\$0.00	3018148	11/22/2019	22-NOV-2019	-	2931281
DEL VALLE, BRETT H ETAL	DEED OF TRST		-		03:52	06-JUL-2020
TSS ENTERPRISES INC ETAL	\$0.00	3066407	05/08/2019	06-JUL-2020	-	
SCHIMMELPFENNING, TODD	REQ FOR NTC		-		03:03	10-MAR-2021
WHOM IT MAY CONCERN	\$0.00	3133579	02/25/2021	10-MAR-2021	-	2879566
04-07-2021 ABSTRACTED THROUGH						
*** RUN DATE: May 11, 2021, 11:23 an ***				*** END OF ABSTRACT ***		

EXHIBIT 4

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT
IN AND FOR SALT LAKE COUNTY, STATE OF UTAH**

ALUM ROCK RIVERSIDE LLC, Plaintiff, vs. PRP INVESTORS MADISON, LLC, a California limited liability company; BRETT DEL VALLE , an individual; and DOES 1 through 50 inclusive, Defendants.	RULING & ORDER ON MULLIGANS’ REPLY TO WRIT OF EXECUTION Case No. 206927043 Judge Adam T. Mow
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The Utah Foreign Judgment Act provides that a foreign judgment entered in a district court becomes a lien if a stay of execution has not been granted, the requirements of the Act are satisfied, and the judgment is recorded in the office of the county recorder where the property of the judgment debtor is located. Plaintiff Alum Rock Riverside LLC sued Brett Del Valle (and others) in California Superior Court for breach of a settlement agreement and breach of an indemnity agreement, among other claims. Alum Rock prevailed in that suit, and in June 2020, the California court issued a judgment for \$4,338,964.45. On October 23, 2020, Alum Rock domesticated the California judgment in the Third District Court. On November 16, 2020, Alum Rock recorded the judgment with the Weber County Recorder. On May 11, 2021, the Del Valle Family Trust—a revocable trust controlled by Brett and Traci Del Valle as both the trustors and the trustees—conveyed property located at 1453 S. Basinview Road, Huntsville, Utah 84317 (“Property”) to Molly and John Mulligan. On June 22, 2021, Alum Rock applied for a writ of execution against the Property, which this Court granted that same day. The Mulligans ask the Court to set aside the writ and find that Alum Rock does not have a lien on the Property. This

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Court is asked to decide whether the domesticated judgment is a valid lien under Utah law. The Court is further asked to decide whether this Court has authority to issue a writ of execution for the Property, notwithstanding that the Property is in Weber County—outside the Third District. Because Alum Rock satisfied the requirements of both the Utah Foreign Judgment Act and the Judgment Lien Act, the domesticated judgment is a valid lien on the Property. And as the Utah Code of Judicial Administration authorizes this Court to issue all extraordinary writs and other writs necessary to carry into effect its orders, judgments, and decrees, the Court properly issued a writ of execution notwithstanding that the Property is located outside the Third District. The domesticated judgment is a valid lien on the Property and Alum Rock may proceed with the sale of the Property.

DISCUSSION

A. Alum Rock's Lien on the Property

The Mulligans first argue, in the Reply to Writ of Execution and Request for Hearing, that the Property “is not presently, and it never has been, owned by Brett Del Valle in his individual and personal capacity.”¹ However, Utah Rule of Civil Procedure 64E provides “[a] writ of execution is available to seize property in the possession or under the control of the defendant following entry of a final judgment or order requiring the delivery of property or the payment of money.”² Rule 64E does not contain any provision limiting its application to owners of property nor does it require the property be in the possession or under the control of the defendant at the time a judgment creditor files a writ of execution. Moreover, where a trust

¹ See Reply & Request for Hr'g 2, July 7, 2021.

² UTAH R. CIV. P. 64E(a).

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agreement “identifies [an individual] as the trustor-trustee of [a] Trust during her lifetime . . . she retains considerable control over the Trust property.”³

In this case, the Del Valle Family Trust designates Brett and Traci Del Valle as trustors of the Trust and appoints them both as co-trustees.⁴ The Trust further provides:

During the joint lifetimes of the Trustors, the community estate may be revoked in whole or in part by an instrument in writing signed by either Trustor, and any separate estate may be revoked in whole or in part by an instrument in writing signed by the Trustor who contributed that property to the trust.⁵

The Trust also provides that, except for the separate property interest of a Trustor in any life insurance policy, “the Trustors may at any time during their joint lifetimes amend any of the terms of this instrument by an instrument in writing signed by the Trustors and delivered to the Trustee.”⁶ Finally, the Trust provides:

During the joint lifetimes of the Trustors, the Trustors acting jointly with respect to the community estate, or a Trustor acting individually with respect to such Trustor’s separate estate, may at any time direct the Trustee in writing to transfer property or sums of money out of the trust estate to any other person or organization.⁷

These provisions, taken together, establish unambiguously that, just as the plaintiff in *Perez*, Brett Del Valle retained considerable control over the Property. Indeed, the Del Valles retained the ability to revoke the Trust, to amend it, and to transfer property from it. In essence, they retained all control regarding the Property they would have had if they had not transferred the Property to the Trust. As the Property was under the control of Brett Del Valle at the time the

³ See *Perez v. Dep’t of Health*, No. 20050895-CA, 2006 WL 1882279, at *1 (Utah Ct. App. July 7, 2006).

⁴ See Opp’n to Mulligans’ Reply Ex. 6, at 1, Sept. 16, 2022.

⁵ See *id.* at 3.

⁶ See *id.*

⁷ See *id.* at 5.

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judgment was entered in this action, the Property is properly subject to a writ of execution under rule 64E.

The Mulligans next argue that Alum Rock failed to comply with the statutory requirements for the creation of a judgment lien and therefore no lien attached to the Property. The Mulligans base their argument on section 78B-5-201, which provides “[o]n or after July 1, 1997, a judgment entered in a district court does not create a lien upon or affect the title to real property unless the judgment is filed in the Registry of Judgments of the office of the clerk of the district court of the county in which the property is located.”⁸ Furthermore, “[o]n or after July 1, 2002 . . . a judgment entered in a district court does not create a lien upon or affect the title to real property unless the judgment or an abstract of judgment is recorded in the office of the county recorder in which the real property of the judgment debtor is located.”⁹ Finally, section 78B-5-202 provides:

After July 1, 2002, a judgment entered by a district court or a justice court in the state becomes a lien upon real property if: (i) the judgment or an abstract of the judgment containing the information identifying the judgment debtor as described in Subsection 78B-5-201(4)(b) is recorded in the office of the county recorder; or (ii) the judgment or an abstract of the judgment and a separate information statement of the judgment creditor as described in Subsection 78B-5-201(5) is recorded in the office of the county recorder.¹⁰

The Mulligans further rely on section 78B-5-302 of the Utah Foreign Judgment Act, which provides “[a] foreign judgment filed under this part has the same effect and is subject to the same procedures, defenses, enforcement, satisfaction, and proceedings for reopening,

⁸ Utah Code Ann. § 78B-5-201(2).

⁹ *Id.* § 78B-5-201(3)(a).

¹⁰ *Id.* § 78B-5-202(7)(a)(i)-(ii).

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vacating, setting aside, or staying a judgment of a district court of this state.”¹¹ The Foreign

Judgment Act further provides:

A foreign judgment entered in a district court under this part becomes a lien as provided in Section 78B-5-202 if: (a) a stay of execution has not been granted; (b) the requirements of this chapter are satisfied; and (c) the judgment is recorded in the office of the county recorder where the property of the judgment debtor is located, as provided in Section 78B-5-202.¹²

Under the plain language of these provisions, a foreign judgment will not create a lien until the requirements in subsections 78B-5-201 and -202 have been satisfied.

The Court must therefore determine what section 78B-5-201 requires. In doing that, the Court must also examine subsection 78B-5-201(4), which provides “[i]n addition to the requirements of Subsections (2) and (3)(a), any judgment that is filed in the Registry of Judgments on or after September 1, 1998, or any judgment or abstract of judgment that is recorded in the office of a county recorder after July 1, 2002, shall include” a judgment information statement.¹³ Moreover, subsection 78B-5-201(6) provides:

Any judgment that requires payment of money and is entered in a district court on or after September 1, 1998, or any judgment or abstract of judgment recorded in the office of a county recorder after July 1, 2002, that does not include the debtor identifying information as required in Subsection (4) is not a lien until a separate information statement of the judgment creditor is recorded.¹⁴

In interpreting these provisions, as well as section 78B-5-202, the Utah Court of Appeals reasoned that “[h]ad the legislature intended that subsections (2) and (3) of section [78B-5-201] be read together, as separate requirements for the creation of a lien on real property, it could have

¹¹ *Id.* §78B-5-302(3).

¹² *Id.* § 78B-5-305(1)(a)-(c).

¹³ *Id.* § 78B-5-201(4)(a)-(b).

¹⁴ *Id.* § 78B-5-201(6)(a).

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used the word ‘and’ instead of ‘or’ in sections [78B-5-201(4)] and [78B-5-201(6)].”¹⁵ It further determined “that a proper reading of section [78B-5-201] requires subsections (2) and (3) to be read independently.”¹⁶ This “allows section [78B-5-202], which provides that a judgment becomes a lien upon real property if it is recorded in the office of the county recorder, to be read in harmony with section [78B-5-201].”¹⁷ The Court of Appeals ultimately determined that “after July 1, 2002, a person seeking a lien on property need only file in the office of the county recorder.”¹⁸ This interpretation accords with the unambiguous language of section 78B-5-202 as well as subsections 78B-5-201(4) and (6), all of which are stated in the disjunctive—clarifying that a judgment creditor must either file a judgment in the Registry of Judgments or in the office of the county recorder.

Nevertheless, the Mulligans argue that *Kitches* was decided incorrectly, urging the Court to instead rely on other cases interpreting the Judgment Lien Act. However, the primary case on which the Mulligans rely for their assertion, *T3 Properties, LLC v. Persimmon Investments, Inc.*,¹⁹ involved the interpretation of the pre-2002 version of the Act. Subsection 78B-5-201(3) had yet to be added to the statute. And, in *T3 Investments*, the judgment creditor had failed to record an information statement with the judgment.²⁰ The Utah Court of Appeals ultimately determined in that case that “the 2001 version of section [78B-5-201] of the judgment lien statute

¹⁵ See *Kitches & Zorn, L.L.C. v. Yong Woo Kim*, 2005 UT App 164, ¶13, 112 P.3d 1210. The Court notes section 78B-5-201 and -202 were renumbered in 2008. However, these provisions have not been substantively amended since *Kitches* was decided. Accordingly, the Court may properly rely on *Kitches* notwithstanding that it cites to the prior version of the statute.

¹⁶ *Id.*

¹⁷ *Id.*

¹⁸ *Id.*

¹⁹ 2013 UT App 38, 299 P.3d 613.

²⁰ See *id.* at ¶17.

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requires that a judgment be recorded in the Registry of Judgments with a separate information statement in order to create a judgment lien.”²¹ *T3 Investments* is distinguishable on this point—the Mulligans, in opposing the Writ, have not raised a failure to file a separate information sheet. Furthermore, *T3 Investments* involved the 2001 version of the Act and therefore provides no clarification regarding whether a judgment creditor must comply with both subsection (2) and subsection (3)—which was added to the statute in 2002—prior to converting a judgment to a lien. Accordingly, the Mulligans’ argument on this issue is unavailing.

The Mulligans also argue that, if the Court were to adopt Alum Rock’s interpretation of the statute, it would require less for a foreign judgment debtor to create a lien than is required for a domestic judgment debtor to do so. However, *Kitches* applies with equal weight to both foreign and domestic judgments. The decision addressed the requirements of the Judgment Lien Act, which apply, according to the plain language of the applicable statutes, to both foreign and domestic judgments.²² To interpret the Foreign Judgment Act as requiring only the recording of a judgment in the office of the county recorder where the real property subject to the lien is located would not relieve foreign judgment creditors from any of the requirements in the Judgment Lien Act. Therefore, the Mulligans’ arguments are unavailing, and the Court determines Alum Rock complied with sections 78B-5-201 and -202 when it recorded the judgment in Weber County on November 16, 2020.

Finally, the Mulligans argue that because they purchased the Property prior to the issuance of the writ of execution, they purchased the property prior to the attachment of any lien

²¹ See *Id.* at ¶28.

²² See *Kitches & Zorn*, 2005 UT App 164, at ¶13, 112 P.3d 1210.

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related to the judgment.²³ The judgment lien attached on November 16, 2020, when Alum Rock recorded the judgment with the Weber County Recorder. Thus, the lien attached before the Mulligans' purchase of the Property on May 11, 2021. "The transfer of property subsequent to the attachment of [a] lien does not affect the lien for it is of the very nature and essence of a lien, that no matter into whose hands the property goes, it passes *cum onere*."²⁴ And where liens attach before a purchaser receives legal title, the purchaser acquires title "subject to the previous encumbrances."²⁵ As the lien attached prior to the Mulligans' purchase of the Property, the Mulligans acquired title subject to the lien.

B. The Writ of Execution

The Mulligans also assert that the Court lacked jurisdiction to enter a writ of execution regarding the Property, which is located outside the Third District. In support, the Mulligans cite two cases, *Sherman v. Droubay*²⁶ and *Ashton-Jenkins Co. v. Bramel*.²⁷ This reliance is misplaced. *Sherman* involved a statute requiring actions for the foreclosure of all liens and mortgages on real property to be "tried in the county in which the subject of the action or some part thereof is situated."²⁸ Similarly, in *Ashton-Jenkins*, the Utah Supreme Court interpreted a statute requiring notice of a lis pendens to "be published in the county where the land lies."²⁹ No

²³ Again, the Mulligans have raised only Alum Rock's failure to file the judgment in the Registry of Judgments, they have not raised any issue with the sufficiency of the information statement included with the recorded judgment. So there is no need to further address the sufficiency of the judgment information statement.

²⁴ See *Utah Farm Prod. Credit Ass'n v. Wasatch Bank of Pleasant Grove*, 734 P.2d 904, 906 (Utah 1986).

²⁵ *F.D.I.C. v. Taylor*, 2011 UT App 416, ¶21, 267 P.3d 949.

²⁶ 74 P.348 (Utah 1903).

²⁷ 192 P. 375 (Utah 1920).

²⁸ *Sherman v. Droubay*, 74 P. 348, 348 (Utah 1903).

²⁹ *Ashton-Jenkins Co. v. Bramel*, 192 P. 375, 381 (Utah 1920).

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such provision is found in rule 64E.³⁰ Thus, these cases are distinguishable and do not control this Court's determination.

The Mulligans also argue that the language of section 78B-5-302 should apply to limit the issuance of a writ of execution to the boundaries of the corresponding judicial district. However, Rule 64E provides “[a] writ of execution is available to seize property in the possession or under the control of the defendant following entry of a final judgment or order requiring the delivery of property or the payment of money.”³¹ Rule 64 provides, in turn, that “[i]f the writ directs the seizure of real property, the clerk of the court shall issue the writ to the sheriff of the county in which the real property is located.”³² In interpreting this provision, courts have determined that “Utah courts and clerks have no authority to direct sheriffs of other states’ counties to seize property.”³³ Implicit in this determination is the correlate—that Utah courts have authority to issue writs for the seizure of real property to sheriffs of Utah counties, regardless where the district court is located in the state. Supporting such determination is the Utah Code of Judicial Administration, which provides “[a] district court judge may issue all extraordinary writs and other writs necessary to carry into effect the district court judge’s orders, judgments, and decrees.”³⁴ “District courts are courts of general jurisdiction. As such, they maintain jurisdiction to consider all matters except as limited by statute or constitution Under this broad jurisdictional grant, district courts maintain a certain degree of inherent power

³⁰ See generally UTAH R. CIV. P. 64E.

³¹ UTAH R. CIV. P. 64E(a).

³² *Id.* R. 64(d)(1).

³³ See *Aequitas Enters., LLC v. Interstate Inv. Grp., LLC*, 2011 UT 82, ¶17, 267 P.3d 923.

³⁴ Utah Code Ann. § 78A-5-102(2).

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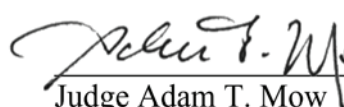
to properly discharge their duties.”³⁵ Accordingly, contrary to the Mulligans’ assertion, the Court possessed the requisite authority to issue the Writ notwithstanding that the Property was located outside the Third District.


CONCLUSION

Sections 78B-5-201 and -202, read in concert, require only that a judgment creditor file a judgment in the Registry of Judgments or that it file a judgment in the office of the county recorder of the county in which the property subject to the lien is located and file a separate information statement to convert a judgment to a lien. Alum Rock complied with these provisions, recording the judgment and a separate judgment information sheet in the Weber County Recorder’s Office on November 16, 2020. As the Property was under the control of Mr. Del Valle at the time the judgment was domesticated in Utah, it was subject to execution under rule 64E. Finally, this Court is a court of general jurisdiction and may therefore issue writs, including the writ at issue in this case. The location of the Property outside the Third District does not invalidate the writ. The Court properly issued a writ of execution for the Property on June 22, 2021, and the Court declines to set aside that writ.

This is the Order of the Court, and no further writing is required.

DATED October 27, 2022.


Judge Adam T. Mow
Third Judicial District Court



³⁵ *W. Water, LLC v. Olds*, 2008 UT 18, ¶42, 184 P.3d 578.

CERTIFICATE OF NOTIFICATION

I certify that a copy of the attached document was sent to the following people for case 206927043 by the method and on the date specified.

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EXHIBIT 5

*This opinion is subject to revision before final
publication in the Pacific Reporter*

2024 UT 22

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF UTAH

MOLLY J. MULLIGAN and JOHN P. MULLIGAN,
Appellants,

v.

ALUM ROCK RIVERSIDE, LLC,
Appellee.

No. 20221024
Heard April 10, 2024
Filed July 18, 2024

On Direct Appeal

Third District, Salt Lake County
The Honorable Adam T. Mow
No. 206927043

Attorneys:

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JUSTICE HAGEN authored the opinion of the Court, in which
CHIEF JUSTICE DURRANT, ASSOCIATE CHIEF JUSTICE PEARCE,
JUSTICE PETERSEN, and JUSTICE POHLMAN joined.

JUSTICE HAGEN, opinion of the Court:

INTRODUCTION

¶1 This case stems from a California judgment that Alum Rock Riverside, LLC obtained against Brett Del Valle. After domesticating the judgment in Utah and recording it with the county recorder, Alum Rock received a writ of execution allowing it to seize and sell a property in Weber County.

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¶2 At the time Alum Rock recorded the judgment with the county recorder, the property was owned by a revocable trust that was established and administered by Brett and his wife. But the trust had sold the property by the time Alum Rock applied for the writ. And when the court issued the writ, the property's new owners—the Mulligans—objected, arguing that (1) Alum Rock failed to create a judgment lien because it did not record the judgment in the registry of judgments, (2) the writ was not available because the trust—not Brett—held title to the property when the judgment was domesticated in Utah, and (3) the district court lacked jurisdiction to issue the writ because the property was located in a different judicial district.

¶3 The district court upheld the writ over the Mulligans' objections, and we affirm. First, we hold that Alum Rock created a judgment lien when it recorded the judgment in the county recorder's office. As of July 1, 2002, a party seeking a judgment lien is not required to record the judgment in the registry of judgments. Second, we hold that the writ was available against the property, even though the title was held in the name of a revocable trust, because Brett retained all indicia of ownership over the property when the lien was created. And third, we hold that the Mulligans have not identified a relevant limitation on the district court's jurisdiction that would prevent it from issuing the writ.

BACKGROUND

¶4 Alum Rock Riverside, LLC sued Brett Del Valle in California state court for breach of contract and other claims. Alum Rock prevailed, and the court issued a judgment in its favor totaling more than \$4 million. Soon after, Alum Rock domesticated the judgment in Utah's Third District Court. Because the Del Valle Family Trust owned property in Weber County, Utah, Alum Rock recorded the judgment in the Weber County Recorder's Office.

¶5 Brett and his wife, Traci, had formed the trust years earlier, naming themselves as trustees. Brett and Traci retained broad powers over the trust and its property, including the power to revoke the trust, amend it, and transfer property from it. In addition, the trust empowered Brett and Traci, as trustees, to hold, manage, control, lease, and encumber trust property. Several years after they created the trust, Brett and Traci, acting as trustees, acquired the Weber County property at issue in this case.

¶6 The trust continued to hold title to the property when Alum Rock recorded its judgment against Brett in the county

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recorder's office. A few months after Alum Rock recorded the judgment, however, the trust conveyed the property to Molly and John Mulligan. And one month after that, Alum Rock applied for a writ of execution against the property, identifying Brett as the judgment debtor and asking the district court to "direct the sheriff to seize and sell" the property to satisfy the judgment.

¶7 When the court issued the writ as requested, the Mulligans challenged it. Acknowledging that their challenge "rises or falls" on whether a lien "was created and attached to the property," they asserted that Alum Rock did not do what the Judgment Act requires to create a judgment lien on real property.¹ Specifically, they claimed that Alum Rock did not fully comply with the following statutory requirements, found in Utah Code section 78B-5-201:

(2) On or after July 1, 1997, a judgment entered in a district court does not create a lien upon or affect the title to real property unless the judgment is filed in the Registry of Judgments of the office of the clerk of the district court of the county in which the property is located.

(3)(a) On or after July 1, 2002, . . . a judgment entered in a district court does not create a lien upon or affect the title to real property unless the judgment or an abstract of judgment is recorded in the office of the county recorder in which the real property of the judgment debtor is located.

UTAH CODE § 78B-5-201(2)–(3)(a) (2021).

¶8 The Mulligans argued that because Alum Rock obtained its judgment against Brett in 2020 – after both July 1, 1997, and July 1, 2002 – Alum Rock needed to comply with the requirements of both subsections: filing the judgment in the registry of judgments and recording it with the county recorder. Because Alum Rock did not file the judgment in the registry of judgments, the Mulligans reasoned, a lien was not created.

¹ We refer to Utah Code, Title 78B, Chapter 5, Part 2 as the Judgment Act. Effective July 1, 2024, the Judgment Act was renumbered, and the legislature made minor stylistic changes. We cite the version in effect at the time the district court issued the writ.

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¶9 The Mulligans also claimed that, under the Judgment Act and the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure, the writ was not “available” against the property. Under the Judgment Act, real property subject to a judgment lien “includes all the real property . . . owned or acquired at any time by the judgment debtor during the time the judgment is effective.” *Id.* § 78B-5-202(7)(c)(ii) (2021). And under rule 64E of the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure, “[a] writ of execution is available to seize property in the possession or under the control of the defendant following entry of a final judgment.” UTAH R. CIV. P. 64E(a). According to the Mulligans, the writ was “issued improperly” because (1) Brett never owned the property (the trust did), and (2) in any event, he did not possess or control the property at the relevant time (the Mulligans did).

¶10 Finally, the Mulligans questioned the district court’s jurisdiction. In their view, the court lacked jurisdiction to issue the writ because the proceedings fall within reach of a venue statute that lists actions that “shall be tried in the county in which the [property] . . . is situated.” *See* UTAH CODE § 78B-3-301(1) (2021).² The Mulligans also claimed that under Utah caselaw, actions in which the “main question . . . involves title to real property” may be heard only by the district court where the property is located. (Quoting *Calder v. Third Jud. Dist. Ct.*, 273 P.2d 168, 171 (Utah 1954).) Because the property here is outside the district court’s geographic boundaries, the Mulligans maintained that the court lacked jurisdiction to issue the writ.

¶11 The district court upheld the writ against the Mulligans’ challenge. It first concluded that the Judgment Act did not require Alum Rock to file its judgment in the registry of judgments, as the Mulligans had argued, and that Alum Rock’s lien attached when the judgment was recorded with the county recorder. Next, the court determined that because the property was under Brett’s control when Alum Rock domesticated the judgment, the property was subject to execution under rule 64E. Finally, the court rejected the Mulligans’ challenge to its jurisdiction, explaining that it had the power to issue the writ even though the property is located outside the Third District.

² This venue statute has been renumbered and slightly altered, effective July 1, 2024. *See* UTAH CODE § 78B-3a-202(1). We cite the version in effect at the time the district court issued the writ.

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¶12 The Mulligans appeal, and we have jurisdiction under Utah Code subsection 78A-3-102(3)(j).

ISSUES AND STANDARDS OF REVIEW

¶13 The parties dispute whether Alum Rock created a judgment lien on the property. “Judgment liens are creatures of statute . . .” *Gildea v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.*, 2015 UT 11, ¶ 12, 347 P.3d 385. Accordingly, whether the property here is encumbered by Alum Rock’s purported judgment lien raises a question of statutory interpretation, a legal question that we review for correctness. *See Marion Energy, Inc. v. KFJ Ranch P’ship*, 2011 UT 50, ¶ 12, 267 P.3d 863.

¶14 The Mulligans also contest the district court’s conclusions that the property is subject to the writ and that the court had jurisdiction to issue the writ. Because these determinations were premised on the court’s interpretation of Utah law, they also present legal questions, which we review for correctness. *See Peak Alarm Co. v. Salt Lake City Corp.*, 2010 UT 22, ¶ 16, 243 P.3d 1221.

ANALYSIS

¶15 The Mulligans challenge three aspects of the district court’s decision, each of which turns in part on statutory interpretation. “The aim of statutory interpretation is to ascertain the intent of the legislature, and the best evidence of the legislature’s intent is the plain language of the statute itself.” *SunStone Realty Partners X LLC v. Bodell Constr. Co.*, 2024 UT 9, ¶ 11, 545 P.3d 260 (cleaned up). But because “statutory text may not be plain when read in isolation,” *State v. J.M.S. (In re J.M.S.)*, 2011 UT 75, ¶ 13, 280 P.3d 410 (cleaned up), “we determine the meaning of the text given the relevant context of the statute (including, particularly, the structure and language of the statutory scheme),” *McKittrick v. Gibson*, 2021 UT 48, ¶ 19, 496 P.3d 147 (cleaned up).

¶16 We first address the Mulligans’ contention that Alum Rock skipped a necessary step to create a lien on the property by not filing its judgment in the registry of judgments. We clarify that to create a lien from a foreign judgment, creditors must adhere to relevant requirements under the Judgment Act as well as the Foreign Judgment Act. But since July 1, 2002, creditors do not need to file judgments in the registry of judgments to create a lien. Thus, Alum Rock created a valid lien when it recorded its judgment in the county recorder’s office.

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¶17 Next, we assess whether Brett “owned” the property, allowing Alum Rock’s lien to attach, even though the revocable trust that he and his wife created and administered held title to it. We conclude that he did.

¶18 Finally, we consider and reject the Mulligans’ argument that limitations on the district court’s jurisdiction prohibited the court from issuing the writ.

I. ALUM ROCK CREATED A VALID LIEN ON THE PROPERTY

¶19 To resolve this appeal, we must decide whether Alum Rock created a valid lien on the property before it was sold to the Mulligans. The answer to that question largely depends on the meaning of two provisions of the Judgment Act.

¶20 These provisions, subsections (2) and (3)(a) of Utah Code section 78B-5-201, set out actions that judgment creditors have needed to perform at different times to create a judgment lien on real property:

(2) On or after July 1, 1997, a judgment entered in a district court does not create a lien upon or affect the title to real property unless the judgment is filed in the Registry of Judgments of the office of the clerk of the district court of the county in which the property is located.

(3)(a) On or after July 1, 2002, . . . a judgment entered in a district court does not create a lien upon or affect the title to real property unless the judgment or an abstract of judgment is recorded in the office of the county recorder in which the real property of the judgment debtor is located.

UTAH CODE § 78B-5-201(2)–(3)(a) (2021). The Mulligans argue that these requirements—the registry-of-judgments requirement and the county-recorder requirement—“work together, cumulatively.” Under their reading, because the judgment was domesticated in 2020, which is “on or after” both July 1, 1997, and July 1, 2002, *see id.*, Alum Rock could not create a lien on the property unless it (1) filed its judgment in the registry of judgments and (2) recorded it with the county recorder.

¶21 Before interpreting these provisions, we address a threshold issue raised by Alum Rock: whether section 78B-5-201 of the Judgment Act even applies here, given that Alum Rock’s

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judgment is a foreign judgment. After explaining why the section applies, we interpret its provisions.

A. Creditors Domesticating Foreign Judgments Must Adhere to the Judgment Act's Requirements for Creating a Lien

¶22 Alum Rock argues that the Judgment Act's registry-of-judgments requirement is not implicated here because Alum Rock's judgment is governed by the Foreign Judgment Act, which makes no mention of the registry of judgments. We disagree.

¶23 As it relates to converting a foreign judgment into a lien, the Foreign Judgment Act provides:

(1) A foreign judgment entered in a district court under this part becomes a lien as provided in Section 78B-5-202 if:

- (a) a stay of execution has not been granted;
- (b) the requirements of this chapter are satisfied; and
- (c) the judgment is recorded in the office of the county recorder where the property of the judgment debtor is located, as provided in Section 78B-5-202 [of the Judgment Act].

UTAH CODE § 78B-5-305(1).

¶24 Alum Rock points out that this section of the Foreign Judgment Act mentions section 78B-5-202 of the Judgment Act but not section 78B-5-201. And, it adds, section 202 also does not mention section 201 or its registry-of-judgments requirement, on which the Mulligans' argument turns. *See id.* § 78B-5-202(7)(a) (2021) ("After July 1, 2002, a judgment . . . becomes a lien upon real property if . . . the judgment . . . is recorded in the office of the county recorder.").

¶25 These points are well taken. Still, the Foreign Judgment Act declares that foreign judgments are treated the same as domestic ones. Specifically, it provides that "[a] foreign judgment filed under [the Foreign Judgment Act] has the same effect and is subject to the same procedures, defenses, enforcement, satisfaction, and proceedings for reopening, vacating, setting aside, or staying as a judgment of a district court of this state." *Id.* § 78B-5-302(3). Alum Rock argues that this language does not "incorporate[] the Judgment Act wholesale into the Foreign Judgment Act." Instead, Alum Rock urges us to parse this language and treat the phrase "for

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reopening, vacating, setting aside, or staying” as modifying and limiting the entire preceding series—“procedures, defenses, enforcement, satisfaction, and proceedings.”

¶26 To take one example, as Alum Rock sees it, foreign judgments are not generally “subject to the same procedures” as domestic judgments; they are merely “subject to the same procedures . . . for reopening, vacating, setting aside, or staying” as domestic judgments. Alum Rock thus argues that the Judgment Act applies to foreign judgments only when reopening, vacating, setting aside, or staying a foreign judgment, none of which Alum Rock seeks to do here.

¶27 But Alum Rock’s argument is undercut by a decision that we issued after the briefing in this appeal was completed, *SunStone Realty Partners X LLC v. Bodell Construction Co.*, 2024 UT 9, 545 P.3d 260. There, the parties disputed whether, under the Foreign Judgment Act, Utah’s or Hawaii’s postjudgment interest rate applied to a Hawaii judgment that was domesticated in Utah. *Id.* ¶¶ 1–2. In resolving the dispute, we explained that the Foreign Judgment Act “mandates that foreign judgments domesticated using the [Foreign Judgment Act] are ‘subject to the same procedures, defenses, enforcement, satisfaction, and proceedings . . . as a judgment of a district court of this state.’” *Id.* ¶ 13 (quoting UTAH CODE § 78B-5-302(3)). In line with this principle, we held that “[b]ecause postjudgment interest is an enforcement mechanism,” Utah’s postjudgment interest rate applied. *Id.* ¶ 21.

¶28 In *SunStone* we did not read the phrase “for reopening, vacating, setting aside, or staying” as modifying “enforcement.” *See id.* ¶ 13; *see also* UTAH CODE § 78B-5-302(3). Indeed, it would be unreasonable to read the phrase to modify terms like “enforcement” and “satisfaction” because a judgment’s enforcement or satisfaction would not be at issue in proceedings to reopen, vacate, set aside, or stay a judgment. This leads us to conclude that the phrase limits and modifies only the nearest item in the series to it—“proceedings.”

¶29 We reject Alum Rock’s reading for another reason as well. Under its reading, a creditor intending to create a lien based on a domestic judgment would be subject to all the Judgment Act’s constraints, but a foreign-judgment creditor would not. This would result, counterintuitively, in a foreign judgment being *easier* to convert into a lien than a domestic one, which is contrary to an express purpose of the Foreign Judgment Act—to treat foreign

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judgments the same as domestic ones in key respects. *See* UTAH CODE § 78B-5-302(2)–(3).

¶30 Like postjudgment interest, a lien is a means of enforcing a judgment. As such, a foreign judgment is subject to the same requirements for lien creation as domestic judgments. Thus, the Foreign Judgment Act incorporates the Judgment Act's requirements for creating a judgment lien, including those found in section 78B-5-201.

B. Alum Rock Did Not Need to File Its Judgment in the Registry of Judgments to Create a Lien

¶31 Having concluded that section 201 applies, we must interpret subsections (2) and (3)(a) and determine whether their requirements are cumulative (as the Mulligans argue) or sequential (as Alum Rock argues). We hold that they are sequential, not cumulative.

¶32 Although we have yet to decisively interpret these provisions, the court of appeals previously interpreted a substantively similar version of the statute under analogous circumstances and rejected the cumulative reading now advanced by the Mulligans. In *Kitches & Zorn, L.L.C. v. Yong Woo Kim*, 2005 UT App 164, 112 P.3d 1210, judgment creditors recorded an abstract of their judgment in the county recorder's office and applied for a writ of execution permitting them to sell a property that was owned by the judgment debtor. *Id.* ¶¶ 2–3. But the judgment debtor deeded his interest in the property to his wife between the time the creditors recorded the judgment with the county recorder and the time they applied for the writ. *Id.* ¶ 2.

¶33 When the district court issued the writ, the judgment debtor objected, claiming that the creditors did not create a lien on the property before the debtor conveyed the property to his wife because they “had not . . . filed the Judgment in the Registry of Judgments.” *Id.* ¶ 4. On appeal, the debtor argued that the registry-of-judgments and county-recorder provisions “must be read together, thereby creating a two-step process” that required post-2002 judgments to be filed “in both the Registry of Judgments and the office of the county recorder.” *Id.* ¶ 12.

¶34 The *Kitches* court rejected this cumulative reading and held that “after July 1, 2002, a person seeking a lien on real property need only file in the office of the county recorder.” *Id.* ¶ 13. We reach the same conclusion because it is supported by the structure of section

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78B-5-201, other sections of the Utah Code from the Judgment Act and the Foreign Judgment Act, and the prior-construction canon of statutory interpretation.

¶35 The structure of section 201 itself signals that the registry-of-judgments and county-recorder requirements are to be read sequentially, creating independent requirements for successive time periods. For context, a district court's entry of judgment historically "create[d] a lien upon the real property of the judgment debtor" automatically. See UTAH CODE § 78B-5-202(2) (2021) ("Prior to July 1, 1997, . . . the entry of judgment by a district court creates a lien upon the real property of the judgment debtor . . ."). But the legislature did away with this automatic-lien regime. As recognized by subsection (2) of section 78B-5-201, beginning July 1, 1997, a judgment lien does not arise automatically upon a district court's entry of judgment; such a judgment does not create a lien "unless the judgment is filed in the Registry of Judgments of the office of the clerk of the district court of the county in which the property is located." *Id.* § 78B-5-201(2) (2021).

¶36 As with the automatic-lien regime, the legislature also phased out subsection (2)'s registry-of-judgments requirement. Subsection (3)(a) of section 201 marks this evolution in the law. Rather than allow a judgment to create a lien automatically (before July 1, 1997) or require judgment creditors to file the judgment in the registry of judgments (on or after July 1, 1997), beginning July 1, 2002, a judgment entered in the district court does not create a lien "unless the judgment or an abstract of judgment is recorded in the office of the county recorder in which the real property of the judgment debtor is located." *Id.* § 78B-5-201(3)(a) (2021).

¶37 This sequential reading makes sense when we zoom in on the grammatical structure of subsections (2) and (3)(a). The two subsections are separate, stand-alone provisions, each punctuated with a period. Their requirements are not joined with a conjunction such as "and" or "or." And subsection (3)(a) does not expressly incorporate subsection (2)'s registry-of-judgments requirement.

¶38 Contrast this with subsection (4) of the same section, which also imposes requirements on judgment creditors, requiring them to include certain information when filing or recording a judgment:

(4) In addition to the requirements of Subsections (2) and (3)(a), any judgment that is filed in the Registry of Judgments on or after September 1, 1998, or any judgment or abstract of judgment that is

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recorded in the office of a county recorder after July 1, 2002, shall include:

- (a) the information identifying the judgment debtor as required under Subsection (4)(b) on the judgment or abstract of judgment; or
- (b) a copy of the separate information statement of the judgment creditor that contains:
 - (i) the correct name and last-known address of each judgment debtor and the address at which each judgment debtor received service of process;
 - (ii) the name and address of the judgment creditor;
 - (iii) the amount of the judgment as filed in the Registry of Judgments;
 - (iv) if known, the judgment debtor's Social Security number, date of birth, and driver's license number if a natural person; and
 - (v) whether or not a stay of enforcement has been ordered by the court and the date the stay expires.

Id. § 78B-5-201(4) (2021). Unlike subsections (2) and (3)(a), subsection (4)'s requirements are unified, with the cumulative requirements indented, punctuated with semicolons, and joined with a conjunction. And with the opening phrase "in addition to," subsection (4) expressly incorporates the requirements of previous subsections.

¶39 As subsection (4) demonstrates, the legislature knows how to signal when it intends requirements to be cumulative. But unlike subsection (4), subsection (3) does not state that recording in the county recorder's office must be done "[i]n addition to" the registry-of-judgments requirement in subsection (2). And instead of listing both requirements as indented subsections separated by semicolons and a conjunction, the legislature listed the two requirements as stand-alone provisions triggered on different dates. That structure supports our reading that subsection (3)'s requirements supplant those in subsection (2) after July 1, 2002.

¶40 Reading the subsections sequentially also makes sense when we zoom out and look at related sections of the Utah Code.

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We have a “duty to harmonize and reconcile statutory provisions.” *Field v. Boyer Co.*, 952 P.2d 1078, 1081 (Utah 1998) (cleaned up). Reading section 201’s requirements as being sequential harmonizes and reconciles them with section 78B-5-202 of the Judgment Act and section 78B-5-305 of the Foreign Judgment Act. Properly understood, all three statutes provide that, since July 1, 2002, a judgment becomes a lien on real property if it is recorded in the office of the county recorder. Utah Code section 78B-5-202 provides that, after July 1, 2002, a judgment becomes a lien on real property if it “is recorded in the office of the county recorder.” UTAH CODE § 78B-5-202(7)(a) (2021). And Utah Code section 78B-5-305, part of the Foreign Judgment Act, provides:

(1) A foreign judgment entered in a district court under this part becomes a lien as provided in Section 78B-5-202 if:

- (a) a stay of execution has not been granted;
- (b) the requirements of this chapter are satisfied; and
- (c) the judgment is recorded in the office of the county recorder where the property of the judgment debtor is located, as provided in Section 78B-5-202.

Id. § 78B-5-305(1).

¶41 Notice that these sections do not refer to the registry of judgments. If, as the Mulligans suggest, the legislature intended judgment creditors to continue filing in both the registry of judgments and the county recorder’s office, this absence would be hard to reconcile. For example, consider how the text of section 202 squares with the Mulligans’ reading of section 201. Section 202 provides, “After July 1, 2002, a judgment . . . becomes a lien upon real property if . . . the judgment . . . is recorded in the office of the county recorder.” *Id.* § 78B-5-202(7)(a) (2021). But under the Mulligans’ reading of section 201, after July 1, 2002, a judgment *does not* become a lien on real property if the judgment is recorded in the office of the county recorder; the judgment must also be filed in the registry of judgments.

¶42 Historical context helps explain why sections 202 and 305 mention the county-recorder requirement but not the registry-of-judgments requirement. In 2001, the legislature passed a bill that amended the Judgment Act and the Foreign Judgment Act in

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significant ways. See Judgment Lien Amendments, H.B. 305, 2001 Leg., Gen. Sess. (Utah 2001) (available at <https://le.utah.gov/~2001/bills/hbillenr/HB0305.htm>). The bill—which ushered in the county-recorder regime for judgment-lien creation—provided that the statutory overhaul was to take effect July 1, 2002. See *id.* Before that date, the sections that are now codified as sections 202 and 305 did not specify the manner of recording a judgment lien. See UTAH CODE §§ 78-22-1, 78-22a-5 (2001). As of July 1, 2002, however, the sections recognized and reflected the incoming county-recorder requirement. See *id.* §§ 78-22-1, 78-22a-5 (July 2002). Each section was amended to specify that for a judgment to create a lien, the judgment must be “recorded in the office of the county recorder.” See *id.* §§ 78B-5-202(7)(a), -305(1)(c). But the legislature did not add similar language referring to the registry-of-judgments requirement. That omission further supports our conclusion that the outdated registry-of-judgments requirement was entirely supplanted by the county-recorder regime as of July 1, 2002.

¶43 The prior-construction canon of statutory interpretation also reinforces our reading of section 201. Under that canon, if a word or phrase has been uniformly interpreted in caselaw, “a later version of that act perpetuating the wording is presumed to carry forward that interpretation.” ANTONIN SCALIA & BRYAN A. GARNER, *READING LAW: THE INTERPRETATION OF LEGAL TEXTS* 322 (2012). In other words, “where a legislature amends a portion of a statute but leaves other portions unamended, or re-enacts them without change, the legislature is presumed to have been satisfied with prior judicial constructions of the unchanged portions of the statute and to have adopted them as consistent with its own intent.” *Christensen v. Indus. Comm’n*, 642 P.2d 755, 756 (Utah 1982).

¶44 In *Kitches*, the court of appeals interpreted the section that is now codified as section 201 to mean that “after July 1, 2002, a person seeking a lien on real property need only file in the office of the county recorder.” 2005 UT App 164, ¶ 13. That decision has stood as controlling law in this jurisdiction for nearly two decades, and during that time judgment creditors have presumably relied on it as such. The legislature has amended the Judgment Act—including section 201—several times since *Kitches* was decided, yet

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it has not modified the language to abrogate the case's holding.³ We presume that by amending the statute but leaving the portions relevant here unamended, the legislature was satisfied with *Kitches'* reading.

¶45 The Mulligans maintain that *Kitches* has not been the controlling law in Utah since 2013 because it was overtaken by the court of appeals' decision in *T3 Properties, LLC v. Persimmon Investments, Inc.*, 2013 UT App 38, 299 P.3d 613. There, a creditor obtained a court judgment in 2001, at which time the judgment debtor owned property in Salt Lake County. *Id.* ¶¶ 2–3. Not long after, however, the debtor conveyed his interest in the property to a third party. *Id.* ¶ 3. And not until years later did the creditor begin efforts to execute the judgment by having the property sold. *Id.* ¶ 4.

¶46 Between the time the court entered the judgment and the time the debtor transferred the property, the creditor recorded the judgment in the registry of judgments but did not file an information statement with the judgment.⁴ *Id.* ¶¶ 16–17. The issue was whether the judgment creditor created a lien on the property before the debtor conveyed it away. *Id.* ¶ 17. To answer that question, the court interpreted the 2001 version of the Judgment Act, *id.* ¶¶ 16–28, which, like the current version, provided that “[o]n or after July 1, 1997, a judgment . . . does not create a lien upon or affect the title to real property unless the judgment is recorded in the Registry of Judgments,” *see id.* ¶ 15 (quoting UTAH CODE § 78-22-1.5(2) (2001)). The next subsection provided, “In addition to the requirement of [the previous subsection], any judgment that is recorded in the Registry of Judgments on or after September 1,

³ For examples of how section 201 has been amended over the years, see H.B. 46, 2011 Leg., Gen. Sess. (Utah 2011) (available at <https://le.utah.gov/~2011/bills/static/HB0046.html>); H.B. 315, 2014 Leg., Gen. Sess. (Utah 2014) (available at <https://le.utah.gov/~2014/bills/hbillenr/hb0315.htm>); H.B. 16, 2014 Leg., Gen. Sess. (Utah 2014) (available at <https://le.utah.gov/~2014/bills/static/hb0016.html>); H.B. 251, 2023 Leg., Gen. Sess. (Utah 2023) (available at <https://le.utah.gov/~2023/bills/static/HB0251.html>).

⁴ There was some uncertainty about whether the judgment was recorded in the registry of judgments, but the court assumed that it was. *See T3 Pros., LLC v. Persimmon Invs., Inc.*, 2013 UT App 38, ¶¶ 16, 28, 299 P.3d 613.

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1998, shall include a separate information statement of the judgment creditor.” *Id.* (quoting UTAH CODE § 78-22-1.5(3) (2001)).

¶47 The T3 court concluded that under the 2001 version of the Judgment Act, “both requirements”—the registry-of-judgments and information-statement requirements—“must be satisfied to create a judgment lien.” *Id.* ¶ 19. To support this conclusion, the court analyzed the relevant text by noting that (1) the legislature’s “[u]se of the word ‘shall’ . . . indicates that filing an information statement is mandatory,” and (2) the information-statement requirement “must be completed ‘in addition’ to” the registry-of-judgments requirement. *Id.* (cleaned up); *see also id.* ¶ 21. Even though the court’s decision was based on the language of the 2001 version of the Judgment Act and turned on the information-statement requirement, the court added a footnote stating that “the 2002 version [of the Judgment Act] required that the judgment and the information statement be recorded in both the Registry of Judgments and in the county recorder’s office.” *Id.* ¶ 14 n.5.

¶48 According to the Mulligans, T3 overtook *Kitches* as controlling law interpreting the Judgment Act. We disagree. Although the T3 court included a footnote suggesting that the registry-of-judgments and county-recorder requirements of the 2002 Judgment Act are cumulative, *see id.*, that statement was dicta because it was “unnecessary to the decision in the case and therefore not precedential,” *see Obiter Dictum*, BLACK’S LAW DICTIONARY (12th ed. 2024). A separate panel of the court, squarely presented with the issue, had held that those requirements are sequential and that judgments no longer need to be filed in the registry of judgments for a lien to attach. *See supra* ¶¶ 32–34. The T3 court did not even mention *Kitches*, much less purport to overrule it. *Kitches* remained controlling law on the sequential nature of the recording requirements despite the footnote dicta in T3. We therefore presume that when the legislature amended section 201 post-*Kitches*, it saw no need to amend the recording requirements because it was satisfied with the prior judicial interpretation of those requirements in *Kitches*.

¶49 The Mulligans also argue that the court’s analysis in T3 favors a cumulative reading of the registry-of-judgments and county-recorder requirements. They maintain that T3 “involved a deep analysis” of section 201 and “laid out a roadmap for how courts should analyze [the Judgment Act’s] cumulative amendments over time.” Although we are not bound to follow

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court of appeals decisions, we often look to those decisions for their persuasive value. *Eaton Kenway, Inc. v. Auditing Div. of Utah State Tax Comm'n*, 906 P.2d 882, 885 (Utah 1995). But we see little persuasive value in T3 relative to the issue in the present case.

¶50 The court in T3 interpreted a different provision in the 2001 version of the Judgment Act, which did not contain the county-recorder requirement. See 2013 UT App 38, ¶ 15. The question before the court was whether the registry-of-judgments and information-statement requirements were cumulative. See *id.* ¶ 28. Unlike the county-recorder requirement at issue here, the information-statement requirement specified that it was “[i]n addition to” the registry-of-judgments requirement found in section 201(2). *Id.* ¶ 12 (quoting Utah Code § 78-22-1.5(3) (2001)). This additional language, which expressly made the registry-of-judgments and the information-statement requirements cumulative, easily distinguishes T3 from both *Kitches* and the present case.

¶51 We endorse *Kitches*’ holding that, since July 1, 2002, a lien on real property is created by recording the judgment, along with other required information, with the county recorder where the real property is located. Alum Rock therefore did not need to record the judgment in the registry of judgments, and it created a lien by recording the judgment in the county recorder’s office.

II. BRETT OWNED THE PROPERTY FOR PURPOSES OF ALUM ROCK’S
LIEN ATTACHING

¶52 The Mulligans argue that, under the Judgment Act, “[t]here is no basis for any judgment lien against the Property” because the trust, not Brett, held title to the property. Before explaining why we disagree, we pause to address the Mulligans’ criticism of the district court’s analysis.

¶53 The Mulligans criticize the district court for relying on rule 64E of the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure, rather than the Judgment Act, in concluding that the property is “subject to the execution.” Rule 64E allows writs of execution to be issued against property that is “*in the possession or under the control of the defendant.*” UTAH R. CIV. P. 64E(a) (emphasis added). The Judgment Act, in contrast, sets the conditions under which a judgment lien attaches in the first instance, providing that real property subject to a judgment lien “includes all the real property . . . *owned or acquired* at any time by the judgment debtor during the time the judgment is effective.” UTAH CODE § 78B-5-202(7)(c)(ii) (2021) (emphasis added).

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¶54 The Mulligans argue that the district court should have focused its analysis on the Judgment Act, rather than on rule 64E, which they contend “has nothing whatsoever to do with whether the Foreign Judgment against Brett personally could become a lien against Property he never owned.” But because they principally relied on rule 64E, not the Judgment Act, before the district court, the court’s reliance on rule 64E was understandable. In their principal filing below, the Mulligans cited rule 64E and quoted, with emphasis, the rule’s language regarding possession and control. In contrast, they mentioned the Judgment Act’s “owned or acquired” language only in passing in a footnote.

¶55 It is true that the Mulligans argued to the district court that the property was “never . . . owned by Brett Del Valle in his individual and personal capacity.” (Emphasis added.) Yet they never tied that argument to the language of the Judgment Act, and the thrust of their argument below was that the writ “was not properly available under the express terms” of the “governing Utah Rules of Civil Procedure.” In its decision, the court rejected that rule-based argument because rule 64E “does not contain any provision limiting its application to owners of property.”

¶56 On appeal, the Mulligans distance themselves from their prior reliance on rule 64E and embrace the Judgment Act’s “owned or acquired” language.⁵ Under the Judgment Act, real property subject to a judgment lien “includes all the real property. . . owned or acquired at any time by the judgment debtor during the time the judgment is effective.”⁶ *Id.* To the Mulligans, holding title is the essence of ownership. Because Brett “was never in title,” they maintain that “he never owned the Property” and the lien never attached to it.

¶57 When the judgment was entered against Brett, the property was held by the Del Valle Family Trust, which is a revocable trust that Brett formed with his wife, Traci. “A trust is a form of ownership in which the legal title to property is vested in a trustee, who has equitable duties to hold and manage it for the benefit of the beneficiaries.” *Cont’l Bank & Tr. Co. v. Country Club Mobile Ests., Ltd.*, 632 P.2d 869, 872 (Utah 1981). A revocable trust is “[a] trust in which the settlor” (the person who creates the trust)

⁵ Alum Rock has not challenged this issue as unpreserved.

⁶ The Utah Code defines “[r]eal property” as “any right, title, estate, or interest in land.” UTAH CODE § 57-1-1(3).

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“reserves the right to terminate the trust and recover the trust property and any undistributed income.” *Revocable Trust*, BLACK’S LAW DICTIONARY (12th ed. 2024). One standard estate-planning practice is to form “[a] revocable trust in which the settlor[s] . . . are also the trustees and manage the trust for their own benefit during their lifetimes.” *West v. West (In re Est. of West)*, 948 P.2d 351, 355 (Utah 1997). When done properly, this strategy serves to “avoid probate of the assets while allowing the settlor to retain control of the trust property during his or her own lifetime.” *See id.*

¶58 Under the terms of the Del Valle Family Trust, either Brett or Traci, as co-settlors, may revoke the “community estate” (community property held in trust), wholly or partially. Upon revocation, this property would be delivered to Brett and/or Traci and would continue to be their community property. Similarly, the “separate estate” (separate property and quasi-community property held in trust) may be revoked unilaterally by Brett or Traci, whichever of them contributed the property to the trust; and upon revocation, the property would be delivered to the contributor.

¶59 Brett and Traci may also amend the trust and transfer property from it. While they are both living, Brett and Traci may amend “any of the terms of [the trust] by an instrument in writing signed by [Brett and Traci] and delivered to the Trustee.” And they may—acting jointly for community property, or individually for separate and quasi-community property—“transfer property . . . out of the trust estate to any other person or organization.” In addition, as trustees, Brett and Traci may hold, manage, control, lease, and encumber trust property. With this backdrop, the question is whether, for purposes of the Judgment Act, Brett “owned” the property when the judgment was entered against him, even though the trust held title to it. *See UTAH CODE § 78B-5-202(7)(c)(ii)* (2021).

¶60 Because “the settlor of a revocable trust necessarily retains the functional equivalent of ownership of the trust assets,” 6 AUSTIN WAKEMAN SCOTT ET AL., SCOTT AND ASCHER ON TRUSTS § 15.4.2 (6th ed. 2024), “[i]n . . . substantive respects (such as creditors’ rights), the property held in a revocable trust is ordinarily to be treated as if it were property of the settlor,” RESTATEMENT (THIRD) OF TRUSTS § 25 cmt. a. (AM. L. INST. 2003). Thus, in certain situations—“by reason of a power of revocation, appointment, or withdrawal”—a person may have “the equivalent of ownership of

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the trust property, even though the legal title to the property is held by the trustee.” *See id.* § 74 cmt. a (AM. L. INST. 2007).

¶61 In effect, the Mulligans argue that the trust shielded the property from Brett’s judgment creditor, Alum Rock. But under Utah law, “[d]uring the lifetime of the settlor, the property of a revocable trust is subject to the claims of the settlor’s creditors.” UTAH CODE § 75-7-505(1). That approach is consistent with the general rule that “property held in [a revocable] trust is subject to the claims of creditors of the settlor . . . if the same property belonging to the settlor . . . would be subject to the claims of the creditors.” RESTATEMENT (THIRD) OF TRUSTS § 25 cmt. e (AM. L. INST. 2003). And other courts “generally have concluded that the assets of a revocable trust are properly subject to the claims of the settlor’s creditors.” *Pandy v. Indep. Bank*, 372 P.3d 1047, 1050 (Colo. 2016) (*en banc*) (collecting cases).

¶62 In short, because settlors of revocable trusts can access the full bundle of property-rights sticks, they cannot keep those sticks from their creditors. Here, as co-settlor and co-trustee, Brett retained the hallmarks of ownership over the property. As the district court noted, Brett and Traci could, at any time, “revoke the Trust, . . . amend it, . . . [or] transfer property from it.” Under these circumstances, we hold that, for purposes of the Judgment Act, Brett owned the property at the time the judgment was entered against him.⁷ Accordingly, Alum Rock’s lien attached to the property when Alum Rock recorded the lien with the county recorder.

III. THE MULLIGANS HAVE NOT IDENTIFIED A LIMITATION ON THE DISTRICT COURT’S AUTHORITY TO ISSUE A WRIT OF EXECUTION ON PROPERTY LOCATED IN A COUNTY OUTSIDE THE THIRD DISTRICT

¶63 The Mulligans contend that the Third District Court “lacked authority and jurisdiction” to issue the writ because the property sits in Weber County, which is outside the court’s geographic boundaries. Because they have not identified a relevant limitation on the district court’s jurisdiction to issue the writ, we reject that argument.

⁷ Neither side has addressed whether Traci’s joint ownership of the property has any effect on the judgment lien. For that reason, we express no opinion on the matter.

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¶64 This matter arose when Alum Rock filed a notice of judgment with the Third District Court. There is no question that this was proper, because under the Foreign Judgment Act a foreign judgment like Alum Rock's California judgment "may be filed with the clerk of any district court in Utah." UTAH CODE § 78B-5-302(2). Once Alum Rock domesticated the judgment, the judgment inherited "the same effect . . . as a judgment" of a Utah district court. *Id.* § 78B-5-302(3). Such a judgment may be enforced through a writ of execution. *Id.* § 78A-5-102 ("A district court judge may issue all extraordinary writs and other writs necessary to carry into effect the district court judge's orders, judgments, and decrees.").

¶65 The Mulligans have not identified any relevant law that would limit a district court's authority to issue a writ of execution to be effectuated in a county outside that court's judicial district. They first cite a venue statute, which provides that "[a]ctions" for certain "causes involving real property shall be tried in the county in which the subject of the action . . . is situated." *Id.* § 78B-3-301(1) (2021). Those "causes" are

for the recovery of real property, or of an estate or interest in the property; . . . for the determination . . . of the right or interest in the property; . . . for injuries to real property; . . . for the partition of real property; and . . . for the foreclosure of all liens and mortgages on real property.

Id.

¶66 But the Mulligans' reliance on this statute is misguided because no "[a]ction[]" . . . involving real property" is at issue here. *See id.* Indeed, no cause of action is at issue at all. The causes of action that gave rise to Alum Rock's judgment against Brett (for breach of contract) were brought in California and, from what we can tell, had nothing to do with the Weber County property. Simply put, this proceeding to enforce that judgment through a writ of execution is not an action involving real property governed by the venue statute.⁸

⁸ For the same reason, the caselaw that the Mulligans cite regarding "action[s]" that "involve[]" title to real property" misses the mark. *See Calder v. Third Jud. Dist. Ct.*, 273 P.2d 168, 171 (Utah 1954).

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¶67 The Mulligans also cite rule 64 of the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure as an additional limitation on the district court's authority. According to them, a distinction in word choice between two sentences in rule 64(d)(1) "precludes courts in one county from ordering seizure of real property located in a different county." Rule 64(d)(1) explains how court clerks are to issue writs for real and personal property:

If the writ directs the seizure of real property, the court clerk will issue the writ to the sheriff of the county in which the real property is located. If the writ directs the seizure of personal property, the court may issue the writ to an officer of any county.

UTAH R. CIV. P. 64(d)(1). From this language, the Mulligans glean that "the rule expressly authorizes any court in any county in Utah to direct the seizure . . . of *personal property* located in any county in Utah" but does not do the same for *real property*.

¶68 Although the Mulligans are correct that the rule distinguishes between writs of execution for personal property versus real property and requires that the latter be directed to the "sheriff of the county in which the real property is located," *see id.*, the rule says nothing about which court may issue the writ. Rule 64(d)(1) contains no requirement that the district court issuing the writ be in the same county as the real property. If anything, by specifying that writs involving real property must be "issue[d] . . . to the sheriff of the county in which the real property is located," *see id.*, the rule seems to presuppose that the issuing court may be located elsewhere.

¶69 The Mulligans have not established that the district court exceeded its authority by issuing the writ. Neither the venue statute nor rule 64(d)(1) prohibits a district court from issuing a writ of execution for real property located in another Utah judicial district.

CONCLUSION

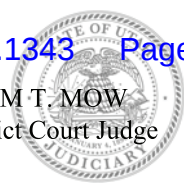
¶70 Although Alum Rock needed to comply with the Judgment Act's requirements for creating a lien, filing in the registry of judgments was not one of those requirements. The lien attached to the property once Alum Rock recorded the judgment with the Weber County Recorder's Office. When the judgment was recorded, Brett owned the property for purposes of the Judgment Act because the property's title was held in a revocable trust settled by Brett and his wife. And the Mulligans have not shown that the

MULLIGAN *v.* ALUM ROCK RIVERSIDE

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district court lacked authority to issue the writ. Accordingly, we affirm.

EXHIBIT 6



Bradley L. Tilt (Utah Bar No. 07649)

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bradley.tilt@freemanlovell.com

Attorney for Molly J. Mulligan and John P. Mulligan

**IN THE THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT
IN AND FOR SALT LAKE COUNTY, STATE OF UTAH**

ALUM ROCK RIVERSIDE LLC,

Plaintiff

v.

PRP INVESTORS MADISON, LLC, a
California limited liability company, and BRETT
DEL VALLE, an individual, and DOES 1
through 50 inclusive,

Defendants.

**ORDER STAYING PROCEEDINGS TO
ENFORCE JUDGMENT AGAINST
MULLIGANS' PROPERTY PENDING
APPEAL**

Case No. 206927043

Judge Adam Mow

The Motion for Stay of Proceedings to Enforce Judgment Against Mulligans' Property Pending Appeal and Request for Hearing, dated November 18, 2022 (the "**Motion for Stay**") came on for hearing before the above-named Court, the Honorable Judge Adam Mow presiding, at 8:30 a.m. on December 5, 2022 (the "**Hearing**"). Plaintiff Alum Rock Riverside LLC ("**Plaintiff**" or "**Alum Rock**") was represented at the Hearing by Benjamin D. Johnson, of Bennett Tueller Johnson & Deere. Property owners Molly J. Mulligan and John P. Mulligan (the

“**Mulligans**”) were represented at the Hearing by Bradley L. Tilt, of Freeman Lovell.

The Court having reviewed the Mulligans’ Motion for Stay and the *Declaration of Bradley L. Tilt* and other supporting exhibits and materials filed with the Motion for Stay, having reviewed Alum Rock’s *Opposition to Motion for Stay of Proceedings*, dated November 30, 2022 and the exhibits thereto, and the Mulligans’ *Reply Memorandum in Support of Motion for Stay of Proceedings to Enforce Judgment Against Mulligans’ Property Pending Appeal and Request for Hearing*, dated December 2, 2022, and having reviewed all other applicable pleadings and papers on file herein, and the Court having heard oral argument from legal counsel for Alum Rock and from legal counsel for Mulligans at the Hearing, the Court being duly informed in the premises, and for good cause shown,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED as follows:

1. Mulligans’ Motion for Stay is granted, without any requirement to post any bond nor any other security.
2. Effective immediately as of 9:00 a.m. on December 5, 2022, any and all action to in any way foreclose, sell, and/or otherwise execute upon and/or against Mulligans’ Property (as that term is hereinafter defined) as any part of any effort to collect the judgment entered against Brett Del Valle and others in California case no. RIC 1601942, which is on file in and/or relates to this above-captioned Court in this above-captioned case, and/or which has been recorded on November 16, 2020, as Entry No. 3101770 in the office and records of the Weber County Recorder (all of which are referred to hereinafter individually and/or collectively as the “**Judgment Against Del Valle**”) is stayed pending the outcome of the appeal in and of this

above-captioned case which the Mulligans have filed and which is presently pending in the Supreme Court of the State of Utah and which is presently known as *Molly J. Mulligan and John P. Mulligan v. Alum Rock Riverside, LLC, PRP Investors Madison, LLC, and Brett Del Valle*, Appellate Case No. 20221024-SC (collectively, the “**Appeal**”). The Appeal is potentially subject to transfer to the intermediate Utah Court of Appeals; this above-captioned Order will remain in full force and effect to, after, and notwithstanding any such transfer.

3. Without limitation of any kind upon any of the foregoing, the Weber County Sheriff’s sale of the Mulligans’ Property (as that term is hereinafter defined) which is presently scheduled for 2:00 p.m. on December 6, 2022, is stayed, and may not proceed.

4. Further without limitation of any kind upon any of the foregoing, the term “**Mulligans’ Property**” appearing in this Order means and refers to that certain real property which is located in Weber County, State of Utah, more particularly described as follows:

Lot 7, BASINVIEW ESTATES CLUSTER SUBDIVISION 1ST AMENDMENT, according to the official plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Weber County Recorder.

Together with a right of use for an easement for ingress and egress over and across Basinview Road (a private road), as shown on the official dedicated plat, to and from said Lot to a physically open and legally dedicated public street.

Tax ID No. 20-119-0007

5. The grounds for granting the Motion for Stay, including without need or requirement of posting any bond and/or other security include without limitation the following:

a. This Court's *Ruling & Order on Mulligans' Reply to Writ of Execution*, entered on October 27, 2022, declared that Mulligans' Property is subject to a lien of/from the Judgment Against Brett Del Valle. Unless and until that ruling and determination is overruled on Appeal, Mulligans' Property serves to secure Alum Rock to some extent of and from the Judgment Against Brett Del Valle.

b. This case presents serious issues on the merits warranting appellate review under Rule 8(b)(2) of the Utah Rules of Appellate Procedure due to the potential loss by the Mulligans of the Mulligans' Property.

c. There is a likelihood of irreparable harm to the Mulligans in the absence of a stay as ordered herein, including loss of real property which outweighs any of the speculative potential harms identified by Alum Rock due to the resulting delay of collecting its Judgment Against Brett Del Valle (*i.e.*, changes in property market/values, potential natural disasters such as fire, foreclosure by other creditors, loss of rents), and the stay ordered herein is not adverse to the public interest.

d. Additionally, and in any event, this case presents unique and extraordinary circumstances which justify issuing the stay ordered herein, including the fact that the Mulligans, whose real property is protected by this stay, are not the judgment debtors on the Judgment Against Brett Del Valle and could lose their real property.

****END OF ORDER – entered when indicated by the Court's seal at the top of first page****

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND CONTENT:

BENNETT TUELLER JOHNSON & DEERE

/s/ Benjamin D. Johnson*

Benjamin D. Johnson

Attorneys for Alum Rock

**signed by filing attorney Bradley L. Tilt with
email permission of signing attorney Benjamin D. Johnson*

SERVICE CERTIFICATE

I certify that on December 5, 2022, I caused a true and correct copy of the foregoing
**ORDER STAYING PROCEEDINGS TO ENFORCE JUDGMENT AGAINST
MULLIGANS' PROPERTY PENDING APPEAL** to be served in the manner indicated to
the following parties at the addresses listed below:

Benjamin D. Johnson KC Hooker Bennett Tueller Johnson & Deere 3165 East Millrock Drive, Suite 500 Salt Lake City, Utah 84121 ben.johnson@btjd.com kchooker@btjd.com <i>Attorneys for Plaintiff</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Hand Delivery <input type="checkbox"/> First Class, United States Mail, Postage Prepaid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E-filing via GreenFiling <input type="checkbox"/> E-filing via CM/ECF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Email <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
--	--

/s/ Bradley L. Tilt

Bradley L. Tilt

EXHIBIT 7

Bradley L. Tilt (07649)
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bradley.tilt@freemanlovell.com
Attorneys for Plaintiffs

If you do not respond to this document within applicable time limits, judgment could be entered against you as requested.

Felicia B. Canfield (09686)
CANFIELD LAW LLC
2413 Newton Avenue
Cody, WY 82414
Cell: (307) 228-5986
canfieldlawllc@gmail.com
Attorney for Plaintiffs

IN THE SECOND DISTRICT COURT IN AND FOR
WEBER COUNTY, STATE OF UTAH

MOLLY J. MULLIGAN; and
JOHN P. MULLIGAN,

Plaintiffs

v.

SINGLE BOX, L.P.;
SB AB WEST LOOP, L.P.;
BRETT H. DEL VALLE and TRACI M.
DEL VALLE, as Co-Trustees of The Del
Valle Family Trust dated October 30, 2002;
ALUM ROCK RIVERSIDE, LLC, a
California limited liability company,

Defendants.

SUPPLEMENTAL COMPLAINT

Case No. _____

Judge _____

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Plaintiffs assert, allege, and pray for relief as follows:

PARTIES, JURISDICTION, AND VENUE

1. Plaintiffs Molly M. Mulligan and John P. Mulligan each are individuals (referred to hereinafter collectively as “**Plaintiffs**” or “**Mulligans**”) who together, as wife and husband and as joint tenants, own and claim that certain real property which is the subject of this case.

2. The real property which is the subject of this case is located in Weber County, State of Utah, and is more particularly described as follows (the “**Property**”):

Lot 7, BASINVIEW ESTATES CLUSTER SUBDIVISION 1ST AMENDMENT, according to the official plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Weber County Recorder.

Together with a right of use for an easement for ingress and egress over and across Basinview Road (a private road), as shown on the official dedicated plat, to and from said Lot to a physically open and legally dedicated public street.

Tax ID No. 20-119-0007

3. Defendant Single Box, L.P. (“**Single Box**”) is an entity which claims or may claim to have an interest in or to the Property.

4. Defendant SB AB West Loop, L.P. (“**West Loop**”) is an entity which claims or may claim to have an interest in or to the Property.

5. Defendants Brett H. Del Valle and Traci M. Del Valle, as Co-Trustees of The Del Valle Family Trust dated October 30, 2002 (referred to hereinafter individually and/or collectively as the “**Trust**”) previously owned the Property and conveyed it by warranty deed to Plaintiffs.

6. Defendant Alum Rock Riverside, LLC (“**Alum Rock**”), is a California limited

liability company which claims or may claim to have an interest in or to the Property.

7. Jurisdiction is proper in this Court, including without limitation pursuant to Utah Code Ann. § 78B-6-401.

8. Venue is proper in this Court, including without limitation pursuant to Utah Code Ann. § 78B-3-301(1) and § 78B-3-304 because this action involves real property located in Wasatch County, Utah.

9. This matter is a Tier 3 case under and pursuant to Rule 26(c)(3) of the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure.

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GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

10. The Trust purchased and obtained title of record to the Property in 2007 by way of a *Special Warranty Deed* from Basinview Development, LC, which deed was recorded on May 3, 2007 as Entry No. 2261271 in the official records of the Weber County Recorder's office.

11. The Trust at all times owned the Property from its purchase in 2007 until the Trust, as Grantor, sold the Property to Plaintiffs, as joint tenants, conveying title by way of a *Warranty Deed* recorded on May 11, 2021 as Entry No. 3151874 in the official records of the Weber County Recorder's office (the "**Warranty Deed**").

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12. The claimed interests of Defendant Single Box and/or Defendant West Loop (collectively referred to hereinafter as "**Single Box**" or the "**Single Box Defendants**") in or to the Property is/are based and premised upon a certain document entitled *Entry of Foreign*

Deleted: <#>Plaintiffs purchased the Property from the Trust in the spring of 2021, and the Trust conveyed the Property to Plaintiffs by that certain *Warranty Deed* which was recorded on May 11, 2021, as Entry No. 3151874 in the office and records of the Weber County Recorder (the "**Warranty Deed**").⁴

Judgment Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. § 78B-5-302, which they claim was recorded on October 5, 2020, as Entry No. 3090706 in the office and records of the Weber County Recorder, and which they claim is, created, and constitutes a judgment lien upon and/or against the Property (the “**Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien**”).

13. The **Single Box** Claimed Judgment Lien relates to a claimed underlying foreign judgment which was entered against Brett Del Valle individually and personally (among others, but not including and/or not against the Trust).

14. Defendants Single Box nevertheless claim that the **Single Box** Claimed Judgment Lien attached to and encumbered the Property, including particularly but without limitation purportedly ahead of and with priority over Plaintiffs’ interests in and ownership of the Property, they have failed and/or refused to release of record the **Single Box** Claimed Judgment Lien which therefore is and constitutes a cloud upon Plaintiffs’ title to the Property, and they have stated that they intend to enforce the **Single Box** Claimed Judgment Lien against the Property.

Deleted: and/or West Loop

15. The claimed interests of defendant Alum Rock in or to the Property is/are based and premised upon a certain document entitled *Notice of Judgment* filed on October 23, 2020 in the Third Judicial District Court, Salt Lake County, which they claim was recorded on October 23, 2020 as Entry No. 3101770 in the office and records of the Weber County Recorder, and which they claim is, created, and constitutes a judgment lien upon and/or against the Property (the “**Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien**”).

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16. The Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien relates to a claimed underlying foreign judgment which was entered against Brett Del Valle individually and personally (among others,

but not including and/or not against the Trust).

17. Defendant Alum Rock nevertheless claims that the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien attached to and encumbered the Property, including particularly but without limitation purportedly ahead of and with priority over Plaintiffs' interests in and ownership of the Property, it has failed and/or refused to release of record the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien which therefore is and constitutes a cloud upon Plaintiffs' title to the Property, and it has stated that it intends to enforce the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien against the Property.

18. Leading up to and at the time that the Mulligans purchased the Property, the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien did not appear of record in any Weber County abstract of title for the Property.

19. Defendants claim the Trust is a revocable Trust and that the Property owned by the Trust was subject to each of their respective above-referenced claimed judgment liens even though their above-referenced underlying claimed judgments were not against the Trust.

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FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION
(Declaratory Judgment and Quiet Title – against all Defendants)

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20. Plaintiffs incorporate into and make a part of this cause of action each and every other paragraph in this Supplemental Complaint.

21. An actual controversy has arisen and now exists regarding the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien of the Single Box Defendants and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien of Defendant Alum Rock, upon and/or against the Property which has been conveyed to and is owned by Plaintiffs.

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22. The interests of the parties are adverse, concrete, and justiciable, and declaratory relief is warranted.

23. Either the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien did not attach at all as any lien upon nor encumbrance against the Property because the claimed judgment debtor Brett Del Valle personally never owned the Property at any time relevant to this case, or, in the alternative only, the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien attached to, encumber, and/or affect, if anything and at most, only a one half interest in and/or against the Property (leaving the other one half interest in and to the Property free and clear of and from, and unaffected by, the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien, the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, and each of them), including without limitation by virtue of and pursuant to, perhaps among other things:

a. Paragraph 12.12 of the Trust document which provides that the Trust “shall be governed by the laws of the state of [the] situs” with respect to real property rights and interests;

b. Utah Code Section 75-7-505(1) which provides that: “If a trust has more than one settlor, the amount the creditor or assignee of a particular settlor may reach may not exceed the settlor’s interest in the portion of the trust attributable to that settlor’s contribution.”; and

c. The fact that there appear to be two settlors of the Trust each of whom therefore had, at most, only a one half interest in and to the Property; Brett H. Del Valle, as one of two apparent settlors of the Trust had, and the Single Box Claimed Judgment

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Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien therefore could attach to, at most only a one half interest, if any, in and to the Property.

24. Plaintiffs seeks to quiet title to their ownership of the Property as against the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, in whole or in part.

25. A judicial declaration is necessary and appropriate at this time in order that the Plaintiffs may confirm their rights with respect to ownership of the Property, including in advance of and before any attempt by Defendants Single Box and/or Alum Rock to enforce either of their respective claimed judgment liens against the Property.

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26. Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. §§ 78B-6-401, *et seq.*, Rule 57 of the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure, and otherwise, Plaintiffs are entitled to declaratory judgment that either the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien did not attach at all as any lien upon nor encumbrance against the Property because the claimed judgment debtor Brett Del Valle personally never owned the Property at any time relevant to this case, or, in the alternative only, declaratory judgment that the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien attached to, encumber, and/or affect, if anything and at most, only the same one half interest in and/or against the Property (leaving the other one half interest in and to the Property free and clear of and from, and unaffected by, the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien, the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, and each of them).

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27. Additionally, pursuant to Utah Code Ann. §§ 78B-6-1301, *et. seq.*, Rule 57 of the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure, and otherwise, Plaintiffs are entitled to judgment quieting title of

the Property in Plaintiffs, either fully free and clear of and from, and unaffected by, any and all estates, rights, titles, and/or interests which may be held and/or claimed by and/or under the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock claimed Judgment Lien, or, in the alternative only, Plaintiffs are entitled to judgment quieting title of at least a one half interest in and to the Property free and clear of and unaffected by the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, and each of them (i.e., that the Claimed Judgment Liens can affect, if anything and at most, only the same one half interest in and to the Property).

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WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment as hereinafter set forth.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION
(Equitable Subordination – against all Defendants)

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28. Plaintiffs incorporate into and make a part of this cause of action each and every other paragraph in this Supplemental Complaint.

29. Prior to Plaintiffs' purchase of the Property from the Trust, the Property was subject to and encumbered by a *Deed of Trust* which was recorded on September 20, 2017, as Entry No. 2879566 in the office and records of the Weber County Recorder (the "**First Position Trust Deed**").

30. Also prior to Plaintiffs' purchase of the Property from the Trust, the Property was subject to and encumbered by a *Deed of Trust With Assignment of Rents* which was recorded on July 6, 2020, as Entry No. 3066407 in the office and records of the Weber County Recorder (the "**Second Position Trust Deed**").

31. Further prior to Plaintiffs' Purchase of the Property from the Trust, the Property was subject to and encumbered by a lien for unpaid county property taxes (the "**Property Tax Lien**").

32. The First Position Trust Deed and the Second Position Trust Deed each were prior and superior to ~~the later-recorded Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien, the later-recorded Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, and each of them.~~

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33. As a matter of law the Property Tax Lien had ~~super-priority~~ ahead of and superior to any interest of the ~~Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien, the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, and each of them.~~

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34. Plaintiffs' proceeds for and from Plaintiffs' purchase of the Property were used to pay off ~~the First Position Trust Deed (\$712,209.92), the Second Position Trust Deed (\$948,000.00), and the Property Tax Lien (\$46,248.89), all having priority over, ahead of, and superior to any interest of the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien, the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, and each of them,~~ in the total cumulative amount of at least \$1,706,458.81.

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35. Plaintiffs paid and authorized the payment and disbursement of those proceeds of, for and from their purchase of the Property to pay off those ~~prior and superior~~ obligations and liens against the Property with the understanding and intent that Plaintiffs' Warranty Deed and all other rights of Plaintiffs in and to the Property would be in a first priority position ahead of and without any liens and/or encumbrances (other than those which Plaintiffs themselves may have signed and pledged), including without limitation occupying the priority places of and instead of the First Position Trust Deed, the Second Position Trust Deed, the Property Tax Lien,

and ahead of and superior to all other estates, rights, titles, claims, and/or interests in, to, on, and/or against the Property (other than those which Plaintiffs themselves may have signed and pledged).

36. At the time Plaintiffs purchased the Property and disbursed and/or authorized disbursement of their purchase proceeds, Plaintiffs did not know that of Defendants Single Box and/or Alum Rock, or any of them, held or would claim to hold any priority position pursuant to the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, or otherwise, over, ahead of, or superior to Plaintiffs' ownership of the Property pursuant to Plaintiffs' Warranty Deed or otherwise.

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37. It would be inequitable and unjust if the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien were not equitably subordinated to Plaintiffs' ownership of and Warranty Deed on and to the Property.

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38. By virtue of Plaintiffs' purchase proceeds having paid off prior liens and obligations on and against the Property, including, without limitation, prior liens and obligations to which the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, and any and all other interests held or claimed by Defendants Single Box and/or Alum Rock, and each of them, were at all times junior, subject, and inferior, their Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, and all other interests of the Single Box Defendants, Defendant Alum Rock, and each of them, should be equitably subordinated to Plaintiffs' ownership and Warranty Deed, to at least the extent that Plaintiffs' purchase proceeds paid off and reduced prior liens and obligations on and against the Property to which any and all

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interests of Defendants Single Box, and/or Alum Rock, and each of them, were at all times junior, subject, and inferior.

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39. Plaintiffs are entitled, pursuant to Utah Code Ann. §§ 78B-6-401 *et seq.*, Rule 57 of the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure, and otherwise, to declaratory judgment that, by virtue of Plaintiffs having paid off liens and obligations on and against the Property that were prior and superior to the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien and to any and all other estates, rights, titles, or interests in the Property held and/or claimed by Defendants Single Box, and/or Alum Rock, and each and any of them, and to which they always were subject and inferior, the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien and any and all other estates, rights, titles, or interests in the Property held and/or claimed by Defendants Single Box, and/or Alum Rock, and each and any of them, are equitably subordinated to and do not affect Plaintiffs' ownership, Warranty Deed, and other interests, at least to the extent that Plaintiffs' purchase proceeds paid off or reduced prior liens and obligations on and against the Property.

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WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment as hereinafter set forth.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION
(Equitable Subrogation – against all Defendants)

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40. Plaintiffs incorporate into and make a part of this cause of action each and every other paragraph in this Supplemental Complaint.

41. It would be inequitable and unjust if Plaintiffs' ownership, Warranty Deed, and other interests in and to the Property were not equitably and otherwise subrogated to a position of

priority ahead of and superior to the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien and to any and all other estates, rights, titles, or interests in the Property held and/or claimed by Defendants Single Box, and/or Alum Rock, and each and any of them, due to and in light of Plaintiffs' purchase proceeds having paid off liens and obligations on and against the Property that were prior and superior to the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien and to any and all other estates, rights, titles, or interests in the Property held and/or claimed by Defendants Single Box, and/or Alum Rock, and each and any of them, and to which they always were subject and inferior.

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42. If Plaintiffs' ownership, Warranty Deed, and other interests were not equitably subrogated to a position of priority ahead of and superior to the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, and to any and all other estates, rights, titles, or interests in the Property held and/or claimed by Defendants Single Box, and/or Alum Rock, and each and any of them, then Defendants Single Box, and/or Alum Rock, and each and any of them would be unjustly enriched and reap a windfall by virtue of Plaintiffs having paid off other liens and obligations to which the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, and to any and all other estates, rights, titles, or interests in the Property held and/or claimed by Defendants Single Box, and/or Alum Rock, and each and any of them always were, and would otherwise have remained, subordinate.

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43. Plaintiffs are entitled, pursuant to Utah Code Ann. §§ 78B-6-401 *et seq.*, Rule 57 of the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure, and otherwise to declaratory judgment that Plaintiffs' ownership, Warranty Deed, and other interests in and to the Property should be and are

subrogated to the priority positions in, on, and to the Property of all prior liens and obligations, with priority over the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien and to any and all other estates, rights, titles, or interests in the Property held and/or claimed by Defendants Single Box, and/or Alum Rock, and each and any of them, which were paid off with Plaintiffs' purchase proceeds, including particularly but without limitation to the priority position of the First Position Trust Deed, the Second Position Trust Deed, the Property Tax Lien, and each of them, ahead of and superior to the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien and to any and all other estates, rights, titles, or interests in the Property held and/or claimed by Defendants Single Box, and/or Alum Rock, and each and any of them, at least to the extent that Plaintiffs' purchase proceeds paid off or reduced such prior liens and obligations on and against the Property.

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WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment as hereinafter set forth.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION
(Declaratory Judgment of, and Damages for,
Breaches of Warranty Deed – against the Trust)

44. Plaintiffs incorporate into and make a part of this cause of action each and every other paragraph in this Supplemental Complaint.

45. When the Trust executed the Warranty Deed to Plaintiffs, and by executing it, the Trust, among other things, as a matter of law (including without limitation under and pursuant to Utah Code Ann. § 57-1-12(2)), expressly covenanted and warranted, among other things, that the Trust was lawfully seised of good and marketable title of and to the Property, that the Trust had the right to and that by the Warranty Deed the Trust in fact did convey and warrant the Property

to Plaintiffs, and that the Trust would defend generally the title of the Property in Plaintiffs against all adverse claims and demands (subject only to certain specified interests stated on the face of the Warranty Deed which do not apply to this case).

46. Plaintiffs have provided, and do again hereby provide, written notice to the Trust of and regarding the claims and potential interests in the Property which are the subject of this case, and has demanded, including in writing, that the Trust release, satisfy, and otherwise discharge the same to provide and ensure the full, free, clear, and marketable title of and to the Property to Plaintiffs as the Trust is legally and statutorily required to do by virtue of the Warranty Deed.

47. To date, however, the Trust has failed, and/or refused, to comply with the requests and demands as stated in the immediately preceding paragraph.

48. Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. §§ 78B-6-401, *et seq.*, Rule 57 of the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure, and otherwise, Plaintiffs are entitled to declaratory judgment that by virtue of the foregoing the Trust is in breach of its covenants and warranties of title with respect to the Property contained and implied as a matter of law in and as a part of the Warranty Deed.

49. Plaintiffs have suffered, are continuing to suffer, and otherwise will suffer and are entitled to recover from the Trust, damages as a result of the Trust's breaches of the various covenants and warranties of the Warranty Deed, regarding ownership of and title to the Property, in amounts that will be shown at trial.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment as hereinafter set forth.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION
(Injunctive Relief)

50. Plaintiffs incorporate into and make a part of this cause of action each and every other paragraph in this Supplemental Complaint.

51. Defendants Single Box and Allum Rock each have stated to Plaintiffs that they intend to enforce the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, respectively, against the Property.

52. Defendants Single Box, and/or Alum Rock, and each and/or any of them, proceeding with any enforcement of their Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien against the Property, including without limitation any execution upon and/or foreclosure of the Property allegedly pursuant to the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, including without limitation during the pendency of this action and before the issues in this lawsuit have been ruled upon by the Court as to the validity, scope, effect, and/or priority of the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, would result in immediate, great, and irreparable injury and damage to Plaintiffs who have no plain, speedy, or adequate remedy at law to protect their Property unless Defendants Single Box, Alum Rock, and each of them, is/are restrained from taking such action.

53. Defendants Single Box, and/or Alum Rock, and each and/or any of them, proceeding with any enforcement of the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien against the Property could render a final judgment for Plaintiffs

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ineffectual in the absence of temporary, preliminary, and permanent injunctive relief.

Plaintiffs are entitled to a temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction during the pendency of this action, and thereafter to a permanent injunction, restraining and enjoining Defendants Single Box, Alum Rock, and each of them, from proceeding to any enforcement, execution, and/or foreclosure upon and/or against the Property pursuant to the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, and from attempting to enforce the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien against the Property in any way.

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SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION
(Declaratory Judgment – Bona Fide Purchasers)

54. Plaintiffs incorporate into and make a part of this cause of action each and every other paragraph in this Supplemental Complaint.

55. Plaintiffs paid valuable consideration and acted in good faith when they purchased the Property.

56. When Plaintiffs purchased the Property the only owner of record was, and for fourteen years only ever had been, the Trust.

57. When Plaintiffs purchased the Property no liens of record existed against the Trust, the grantor on the Warranty Deed conveying title to Plaintiffs, other than the First Position Trust Deed, the Second Position Trust Deed, and the Property Tax Lien (each of which were prior and superior to the later-recorded Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and to the later-recorded Alum Rock Judgment Lien, and all of which were paid off and satisfied with Plaintiffs'

proceeds for and from Plaintiffs' purchase of the Property).

58. As a result, Plaintiffs did not discover any judgment liens on the Property and therefore had no notice of any adverse interest in the Property.

59. Plaintiffs purchased, paid for, and obtained title to the Property without notice of the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, each of which were related to foreign judgments which were not entered against the Trust, and without notice of any other claim in or to the Property by Defendants Single Box and/or Alum Rock, nor any of them.

60. At the time the Mulligans purchased the Property, they had no knowledge of the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, nor of any other claim by Defendants Single Box and/or Alum Rock, nor any of them, in, to, and/or against the Property.

61. At the time the Mulligans purchased the Property, nothing in the official records of the Weber County Recorder showed whether the Trust was a purportedly revocable trust.

62. At the time the Mulligans purchased the Property, they did not know whether the Trust was a purportedly revocable trust.

63. Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. §§ 78B-6-401, et seq., Rule 57 of the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure, and otherwise, Plaintiffs are entitled to declaratory judgment that by virtue of the foregoing Plaintiffs are bona fide purchasers of the Property who paid valuable consideration, in good faith, without notice of any adverse claims of Defendants Single Box and/or Alum Rock, including without notice of the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock

Claimed Judgment Lien, and that Plaintiffs' estates, rights, titles, and interests in and to the Property are free and clear of and are wholly unaffected by the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien, the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, and any and all other claims by Defendants Single Box and/or Alum Rock to any estate, right, title, lien, encumbrance, and/or other interest in, on, or to the Property, and unable to be affected by any attempt of Defendants to execute upon and/or to foreclose any claimed lien upon and/or encumbrance against the Property.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment as hereinafter set forth.

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Declaratory Judgment and Quiet Title – No Constructive Notice – all Defendants)

64. Plaintiffs incorporate into and make a part of this cause of action each and every other paragraph in this Supplemental Complaint.

65. The Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien constituted material defects on and against the Property that were not disclosed to Plaintiffs.

66. Plaintiffs caused a proper search to be done on the Property prior to their purchase.

67. On information and belief, the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien were not indexed correctly in the official records of the Weber County Recorder's office.

68. The Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien were not properly filed with the Weber County Recorder.

69. Therefore, the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien were not properly recorded pursuant to Utah Code Ann. § 57-3-102.

70. Plaintiffs thus had no constructive notice of the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, or any of them.

71. Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. §§ 78B-6-401, *et seq.*, Rule 57 of the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure, and otherwise, Plaintiffs are entitled to declaratory judgment that Plaintiffs' estates, rights, titles, and interests in and to the Property are free and clear of and wholly unaffected by the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien, the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, and any and all other claims by Defendants Single Box and/or Alum Rock to any estate, right, title, lien, encumbrance, and/or other interest in, on, or to the Property, and unable to be affected by any attempt of Defendants to execute upon and/or to foreclose any claimed lien upon and/or encumbrance against the Property.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment as hereinafter set forth.

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Alternative Claim for Declaratory Judgment
as to Extent and Priority of Claimed Judgment Liens)

72. Plaintiffs incorporate into and make a part of this cause of action each and every other paragraph in this Supplemental Complaint.

73. In the alternative only to the foregoing claims and causes of action, and if and only if for any reason the court finds or determines that the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien both are good and valid liens and/or encumbrances upon or against any interest whatsoever in and/or to the Property, then, pursuant to Utah Code

Ann. §§ 78B-6-401, et seq., Rule 57 of the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure, and otherwise, Plaintiffs are entitled to declaratory judgment as to the scope and extent of any interest in and/or to the Property which is or may be affected by the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien, the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, and each of them, and are entitled to declaratory judgment as to the respective priority of the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien, the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, and each of them.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for relief as follows:

1. Judgment declaring that either the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien did not attach at all as any lien upon nor encumbrance against the Property because the claimed judgment debtor Brett Del Valle personally never owned the Property at any time relevant to this case, or, in the alternative only, declaring that the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien attached to, encumber, and/or affect, if anything and at most, only the same one half interest in and/or against the Property (leaving the other one half interest in and to the Property free and clear from, and unaffected by the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien, the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, and each of them).

2. Judgment quieting title of the Property in Plaintiffs, either fully free and clear of and from, and unaffected by, any and all estates, rights, titles, and/or interests which may be held and/or claimed by and/or under the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, or, in the alternative only, quieting title in Plaintiffs of and to at least a

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one half interest in and to the Property free and clear of and unaffected by the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien (*i.e.*, that the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Liens each can affect at most only the same one half interest in and to the Property).

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3. Judgment declaring that, by virtue of Plaintiffs having paid off liens and obligations on and against the Property that were prior and superior to the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, and any and all other estates, rights, titles, and/or interests in the Property held and/or claimed by Defendants Single Box and/or Alum Rock, and each and any of them, and to which they always were subject and inferior, the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, and any and all other estates, rights, titles, or interests in the Property held and/or claimed by Defendants Single Box and/or Alum Rock, and each and any of them, should be and are equitably subordinated to and do not affect Plaintiffs' ownership, Warranty Deed, and other interests, at least to the extent that Plaintiffs' purchase proceeds paid off or reduced prior liens and obligations on and against the Property to which any and all interests of Defendants Single Box and/or Alum Rock, and each of them, were at all times junior, subject, and inferior.

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4. Judgment declaring that Plaintiffs' ownership, Warranty Deed, and other interests in and to the Property should be and are subrogated to the priority positions in, on, and to the Property of all prior liens and obligations, with priority over the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien and over any and all other estates, rights, titles, or interests in the Property held and/or claimed by Defendants Single Box and/or Alum

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Rock, and each and either of them, which were paid off with Plaintiffs' purchase proceeds, including particularly but without limitation Plaintiffs' ownership, Warranty Deed, and other interests should be subrogated to the priority position of the First Position Trust Deed, the Second Position Trust Deed, the Property Tax Lien, and each of them, ahead of, superior to, and unable to be affected by the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien and/or any and all other estates, rights, titles, and/or interests in the Property held and/or claimed by Defendants Single Box and/or Alum Rock, and each and any of them, at least to the extent that Plaintiffs' purchase proceeds paid off or reduced such prior liens and obligations on and against the Property.

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5. Judgment declaring that the Trust is in breach of its covenants and warranties of title with respect to the Property contained and implied as a matter of law in and as a part of the Warranty Deed.

6. Awarding to Plaintiffs, and against the Trust, a money judgment for all damages Plaintiffs have suffered and are continuing to suffer as a result of the Trust's breaches of the various covenants and warranties of the Warranty Deed, in amounts that will be shown at trial.

7. Issuance of a temporary restraining order, preliminary injunction, and permanent injunction, including without limitation during the pendency of this action, restraining and enjoining Defendants Single Box and/or Alum Rock, and each and/or any of them, from proceeding to any enforcement, execution, and/or foreclosure upon and/or against the Property pursuant to the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, and from in any way, directly or indirectly, initiating, continuing, and/or otherwise

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attempting to enforce the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien against the Property in any way.

8. Judgment declaring that Plaintiffs are bona fide purchasers who paid valuable consideration, in good faith, without notice of any adverse claims of Defendants Single Box and/or Alum Rock, including without notice of the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, and that Plaintiffs' estates, rights, titles, and interests in and to the Property are free and clear of and wholly unaffected by the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien, the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, and any and all other claims by Defendants Single Box and/or Alum Rock to any estate, right, title, lien, encumbrance, and/or other interest in, on, or to the Property, and unable to be affected by any attempt of Defendants to execute upon and/or to foreclose any claimed lien upon and/or encumbrance against the Property. interests in and to the Property are wholly unaffected by any attempt of Defendants to execute upon or foreclose any claimed interest in or to the Property.

9. Judgment declaring that Plaintiffs had no constructive notice of the Single Box Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Judgment Lien, which constitute and are material defects upon the Property, and that Plaintiffs' estates, rights, titles, and interests in and to the Property are free and clear of and wholly unaffected by the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien, the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, and any and all other claims by Defendants Single Box and/or Alum Rock to any estate, right, title, lien, encumbrance, and/or other interest in, on, or to the Property, and unable to be affected by any attempt of Defendants to execute upon and/or to foreclose any claimed lien upon and/or encumbrance against the Property. interests in and to the

Property are wholly unaffected by any attempt of Defendants to execute upon or foreclose any claimed interest in or to the Property.

10. In the alternative only to the foregoing, and if and only if for any reason the court finds or determines that the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien both are good and valid liens and/or encumbrances upon or against any interest whatsoever in and/or to the Property, then Plaintiffs pray for judgment declaring the scope and extent of any interest in and/or to the Property which is or may be affected by the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien, the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, and each of them, and for judgment declaring the respective priority of the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien, the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, and each of them.

11. For such other and further relief to which Plaintiffs are entitled at law or equity.

DATED August, 2021.

/s/

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

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If you do not respond to this document within applicable time limits, judgment could be entered against you as requested.

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canfieldlawllc@gmail.com
Attorney for Plaintiffs

**IN THE SECOND DISTRICT COURT IN AND FOR
WEBER COUNTY, STATE OF UTAH**

MOLLY J. MULLIGAN; and
JOHN P. MULLIGAN,

Plaintiffs

v.

SINGLE BOX, L.P.;
SB AB WEST LOOP, L.P.;
BRETT H. DEL VALLE and TRACI M.
DEL VALLE, as Co-Trustees of The Del
Valle Family Trust dated October 30, 2002;
ALUM ROCK RIVERSIDE, LLC, a
California limited liability company,

Defendants.

SUPPLEMENTAL COMPLAINT

Case No. _____

Judge _____

Plaintiffs assert, allege, and pray for relief as follows:

PARTIES, JURISDICTION, AND VENUE

1. Plaintiffs Molly M. Mulligan and John P. Mulligan each are individuals (referred to hereinafter collectively as “**Plaintiffs**” or “**Mulligans**”) who together, as wife and husband and as joint tenants, own and claim that certain real property which is the subject of this case.

2. The real property which is the subject of this case is located in Weber County, State of Utah, and is more particularly described as follows (the “**Property**”):

Lot 7, BASINVIEW ESTATES CLUSTER SUBDIVISION 1ST AMENDMENT, according to the official plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Weber County Recorder.

Together with a right of use for an easement for ingress and egress over and across Basinview Road (a private road), as shown on the official dedicated plat, to and from said Lot to a physically open and legally dedicated public street.

Tax ID No. 20-119-0007

3. Defendant Single Box, L.P. (“**Single Box**”) is an entity which claims or may claim to have an interest in or to the Property.

4. Defendant SB AB West Loop, L.P. (“**West Loop**”) is an entity which claims or may claim to have an interest in or to the Property.

5. Defendants Brett H. Del Valle and Traci M. Del Valle, as Co-Trustees of The Del Valle Family Trust dated October 30, 2002 (referred to hereinafter individually and/or collectively as the “**Trust**”) previously owned the Property and conveyed it by warranty deed to Plaintiffs.

6. Defendant Alum Rock Riverside, LLC (“**Alum Rock**”), is a California limited

liability company which claims or may claim to have an interest in or to the Property.

7. Jurisdiction is proper in this Court, including without limitation pursuant to Utah Code Ann. § 78B-6-401.

8. Venue is proper in this Court, including without limitation pursuant to Utah Code Ann. § 78B-3-301(1) and § 78B-3-304 because this action involves real property located in Wasatch County, Utah.

9. This matter is a Tier 3 case under and pursuant to Rule 26(c)(3) of the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

10. The Trust purchased and obtained title of record to the Property in 2007 by way of a *Special Warranty Deed* from Basinview Development, LC, which deed was recorded on May 3, 2007 as Entry No. 2261271 in the official records of the Weber County Recorder's office.

11. The Trust at all times owned the Property from its purchase in 2007 until the Trust, as Grantor, sold the Property to Plaintiffs, as joint tenants, conveying title by way of a *Warranty Deed* recorded on May 11, 2021 as Entry No. 3151874 in the official records of the Weber County Recorder's office (the "**Warranty Deed**").

12. The claimed interests of Defendant Single Box and/or Defendant West Loop (collectively referred to hereinafter as "**Single Box**" or the "**Single Box Defendants**") in or to the Property is/are based and premised upon a certain document entitled *Entry of Foreign*

Judgment Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. § 78B-5-302, which they claim was recorded on October 5, 2020, as Entry No. 3090706 in the office and records of the Weber County Recorder, and which they claim is, created, and constitutes a judgment lien upon and/or against the Property (the “**Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien**”).

13. The Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien relates to a claimed underlying foreign judgment which was entered against Brett Del Valle individually and personally (among others, but not including and/or not against the Trust).

14. Defendants Single Box nevertheless claim that the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien attached to and encumbered the Property, including particularly but without limitation purportedly ahead of and with priority over Plaintiffs’ interests in and ownership of the Property, they have failed and/or refused to release of record the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien which therefore is and constitutes a cloud upon Plaintiffs’ title to the Property, and they have stated that they intend to enforce the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien against the Property.

15. The claimed interests of defendant Alum Rock in or to the Property is/are based and premised upon a certain document entitled *Notice of Judgment* filed on October 23, 2020 in the Third Judicial District Court, Salt Lake County, which they claim was recorded on October 23, 2020 as Entry No. 3101770 in the office and records of the Weber County Recorder, and which they claim is, created, and constitutes a judgment lien upon and/or against the Property (the “**Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien**”).

16. The Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien relates to a claimed underlying foreign judgment which was entered against Brett Del Valle individually and personally (among others,

but not including and/or not against the Trust).

17. Defendant Alum Rock nevertheless claims that the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien attached to and encumbered the Property, including particularly but without limitation purportedly ahead of and with priority over Plaintiffs' interests in and ownership of the Property, it has failed and/or refused to release of record the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien which therefore is and constitutes a cloud upon Plaintiffs' title to the Property, and it has stated that it intends to enforce the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien against the Property.

18. Leading up to and at the time that the Mulligans purchased the Property, the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien did not appear of record in any Weber County abstract of title for the Property.

19. Defendants claim the Trust is a revocable Trust and that the Property owned by the Trust was subject to each of their respective above-referenced claimed judgment liens even though their above-referenced underlying claimed judgments were not against the Trust.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION
(Declaratory Judgment and Quiet Title – against all Defendants)

20. Plaintiffs incorporate into and make a part of this cause of action each and every other paragraph in this Supplemental Complaint.

21. An actual controversy has arisen and now exists regarding the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien of the Single Box Defendants and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien of Defendant Alum Rock upon and/or against the Property which has been conveyed to and is owned by Plaintiffs.

22. The interests of the parties are adverse, concrete, and justiciable, and declaratory relief is warranted.

23. Either the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien did not attach at all as any lien upon nor encumbrance against the Property because the claimed judgment debtor Brett Del Valle personally never owned the Property at any time relevant to this case, or, in the alternative only, the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien attached to, encumber, and/or affect, if anything and at most, only a one half interest in and/or against the Property (leaving the other one half interest in and to the Property free and clear of and from, and unaffected by, the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien, the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, and each of them), including without limitation by virtue of and pursuant to, perhaps among other things:

a. Paragraph 12.12 of the Trust document which provides that the Trust “shall be governed by the laws of the state of [the] situs” with respect to real property rights and interests;

b. Utah Code Section 75-7-505(1) which provides that: “If a trust has more than one settlor, the amount the creditor or assignee of a particular settlor may reach may not exceed the settlor’s interest in the portion of the trust attributable to that settlor’s contribution.”; and

c. The fact that there appear to be two settlors of the Trust each of whom therefore had, at most, only a one half interest in and to the Property; Brett H. Del Valle, as one of two apparent settlors of the Trust had, and the Single Box Claimed Judgment

Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien therefore could attach to, at most only a one half interest, if any, in and to the Property.

24. Plaintiffs seeks to quiet title to their ownership of the Property as against the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, in whole or in part.

25. A judicial declaration is necessary and appropriate at this time in order that the Plaintiffs may confirm their rights with respect to ownership of the Property, including in advance of and before any attempt by Defendants Single Box and/or Alum Rock to enforce either of their respective claimed judgment liens against the Property.

26. Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. §§ 78B-6-401, *et seq.*, Rule 57 of the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure, and otherwise, Plaintiffs are entitled to declaratory judgment that either the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien did not attach at all as any lien upon nor encumbrance against the Property because the claimed judgment debtor Brett Del Valle personally never owned the Property at any time relevant to this case, or, in the alternative only, declaratory judgment that the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien attached to, encumber, and/or affect, if anything and at most, only the same one half interest in and/or against the Property (leaving the other one half interest in and to the Property free and clear of and from, and unaffected by, the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien, the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, and each of them).

27. Additionally, pursuant to Utah Code Ann. §§ 78B-6-1301, *et. seq.*, Rule 57 of the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure, and otherwise, Plaintiffs are entitled to judgment quieting title of

the Property in Plaintiffs, either fully free and clear of and from, and unaffected by, any and all estates, rights, titles, and/or interests which may be held and/or claimed by and/or under the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock claimed Judgment Lien, or, in the alternative only, Plaintiffs are entitled to judgment quieting title of at least a one half interest in and to the Property free and clear of and unaffected by the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, and each of them (*i.e.*, that the Claimed Judgment Liens can affect, if anything and at most, only the same one half interest in and to the Property).

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment as hereinafter set forth.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION
(Equitable Subordination – against all Defendants)

28. Plaintiffs incorporate into and make a part of this cause of action each and every other paragraph in this Supplemental Complaint.

29. Prior to Plaintiffs' purchase of the Property from the Trust, the Property was subject to and encumbered by a *Deed of Trust* which was recorded on September 20, 2017, as Entry No. 2879566 in the office and records of the Weber County Recorder (the "**First Position Trust Deed**").

30. Also prior to Plaintiffs' purchase of the Property from the Trust, the Property was subject to and encumbered by a *Deed of Trust With Assignment of Rents* which was recorded on July 6, 2020, as Entry No. 3066407 in the office and records of the Weber County Recorder (the "**Second Position Trust Deed**").

31. Further prior to Plaintiffs' Purchase of the Property from the Trust, the Property was subject to and encumbered by a lien for unpaid county property taxes (the "**Property Tax Lien**").

32. The First Position Trust Deed and the Second Position Trust Deed each were prior and superior to the later-recorded Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien, the later-recorded Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, and each of them.

33. As a matter of law the Property Tax Lien had super-priority ahead of and superior to any interest of the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien, the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, and each of them.

34. Plaintiffs' proceeds for and from Plaintiffs' purchase of the Property were used to pay off the First Position Trust Deed (\$712,209.92), the Second Position Trust Deed (\$948,000.00), and the Property Tax Lien (\$46,248.89), all having priority over, ahead of, and superior to any interest of the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien, the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, and each of them, in the total cumulative amount of at least \$1,706,458.81.

35. Plaintiffs paid and authorized the payment and disbursement of those proceeds of, for and from their purchase of the Property to pay off those prior and superior obligations and liens against the Property with the understanding and intent that Plaintiffs' Warranty Deed and all other rights of Plaintiffs in and to the Property would be in a first priority position ahead of and without any liens and/or encumbrances (other than those which Plaintiffs themselves may have signed and pledged), including without limitation occupying the priority places of and instead of the First Position Trust Deed, the Second Position Trust Deed, the Property Tax Lien,

and ahead of and superior to all other estates, rights, titles, claims, and/or interests in, to, on, and/or against the Property (other than those which Plaintiffs themselves may have signed and pledged).

36. At the time Plaintiffs purchased the Property and disbursed and/or authorized disbursement of their purchase proceeds, Plaintiffs did not know that of Defendants Single Box and/or Alum Rock, or any of them, held or would claim to hold any priority position pursuant to the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, or otherwise, over, ahead of, or superior to Plaintiffs' ownership of the Property pursuant to Plaintiffs' Warranty Deed or otherwise.

37. It would be inequitable and unjust if the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien were not equitably subordinated to Plaintiffs' ownership of and Warranty Deed on and to the Property.

38. By virtue of Plaintiffs' purchase proceeds having paid off prior liens and obligations on and against the Property, including, without limitation, prior liens and obligations to which the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, and any and all other interests held or claimed by Defendants Single Box and/or Alum Rock, and each of them, were at all times junior, subject, and inferior, their Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, and all other interests of the Single Box Defendants, Defendant Alum Rock, and each of them, should be equitably subordinated to Plaintiffs' ownership and Warranty Deed, to at least the extent that Plaintiffs' purchase proceeds paid off and reduced prior liens and obligations on and against the Property to which any and all

interests of Defendants Single Box and/or Alum Rock, and each of them, were at all times junior, subject, and inferior.

39. Plaintiffs are entitled, pursuant to Utah Code Ann. §§ 78B-6-401 *et seq.*, Rule 57 of the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure, and otherwise, to declaratory judgment that, by virtue of Plaintiffs having paid off liens and obligations on and against the Property that were prior and superior to the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien and to any and all other estates, rights, titles, or interests in the Property held and/or claimed by Defendants Single Box and/or Alum Rock, and each and any of them, and to which they always were subject and inferior, the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien and any and all other estates, rights, titles, or interests in the Property held and/or claimed by Defendants Single Box and/or Alum Rock, and each and any of them, are equitably subordinated to and do not affect Plaintiffs' ownership, Warranty Deed, and other interests, at least to the extent that Plaintiffs' purchase proceeds paid off or reduced prior liens and obligations on and against the Property.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment as hereinafter set forth.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION
(Equitable Subrogation – against all Defendants)

40. Plaintiffs incorporate into and make a part of this cause of action each and every other paragraph in this Supplemental Complaint.

41. It would be inequitable and unjust if Plaintiffs' ownership, Warranty Deed, and other interests in and to the Property were not equitably and otherwise subrogated to a position of

priority ahead of and superior to the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien and to any and all other estates, rights, titles, or interests in the Property held and/or claimed by Defendants Single Box and/or Alum Rock, and each and any of them, due to and in light of Plaintiffs' purchase proceeds having paid off liens and obligations on and against the Property that were prior and superior to the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien and to any and all other estates, rights, titles, or interests in the Property held and/or claimed by Defendants Single Box and/or Alum Rock, and each and any of them, and to which they always were subject and inferior.

42. If Plaintiffs' ownership, Warranty Deed, and other interests were not equitably subrogated to a position of priority ahead of and superior to the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, and to any and all other estates, rights, titles, or interests in the Property held and/or claimed by Defendants Single Box and/or Alum Rock, and each and any of them, then Defendants Single Box and/or Alum Rock, and each and any of them would be unjustly enriched and reap a windfall by virtue of Plaintiffs having paid off other liens and obligations to which the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, and to any and all other estates, rights, titles, or interests in the Property held and/or claimed by Defendants Single Box and/or Alum Rock, and each and any of them always were, and would otherwise have remained, subordinate.

43. Plaintiffs are entitled, pursuant to Utah Code Ann. §§ 78B-6-401 *et seq.*, Rule 57 of the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure, and otherwise to declaratory judgment that Plaintiffs' ownership, Warranty Deed, and other interests in and to the Property should be and are

subrogated to the priority positions in, on, and to the Property of all prior liens and obligations, with priority over the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien and to any and all other estates, rights, titles, or interests in the Property held and/or claimed by Defendants Single Box and/or Alum Rock, and each and any of them, which were paid off with Plaintiffs' purchase proceeds, including particularly but without limitation to the priority position of the First Position Trust Deed, the Second Position Trust Deed, the Property Tax Lien, and each of them, ahead of and superior to the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien and to any and all other estates, rights, titles, or interests in the Property held and/or claimed by Defendants Single Box and/or Alum Rock, and each and any of them, at least to the extent that Plaintiffs' purchase proceeds paid off or reduced such prior liens and obligations on and against the Property.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment as hereinafter set forth.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION
(Declaratory Judgment of, and Damages for,
Breaches of Warranty Deed – against the Trust)

44. Plaintiffs incorporate into and make a part of this cause of action each and every other paragraph in this Supplemental Complaint.

45. When the Trust executed the Warranty Deed to Plaintiffs, and by executing it, the Trust, among other things, as a matter of law (including without limitation under and pursuant to Utah Code Ann. § 57-1-12(2)), expressly covenanted and warranted, among other things, that the Trust was lawfully seised of good and marketable title of and to the Property, that the Trust had the right to and that by the Warranty Deed the Trust in fact did convey and warrant the Property

to Plaintiffs, and that the Trust would defend generally the title of the Property in Plaintiffs against all adverse claims and demands (subject only to certain specified interests stated on the face of the Warranty Deed which do not apply to this case).

46. Plaintiffs have provided, and do again hereby provide, written notice to the Trust of and regarding the claims and potential interests in the Property which are the subject of this case, and has demanded, including in writing, that the Trust release, satisfy, and otherwise discharge the same to provide and ensure the full, free, clear, and marketable title of and to the Property to Plaintiffs as the Trust is legally and statutorily required to do by virtue of the Warranty Deed.

47. To date, however, the Trust has failed, and/or refused, to comply with the requests and demands as stated in the immediately preceding paragraph.

48. Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. §§ 78B-6-401, *et seq.*, Rule 57 of the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure, and otherwise, Plaintiffs are entitled to declaratory judgment that by virtue of the foregoing the Trust is in breach of its covenants and warranties of title with respect to the Property contained and implied as a matter of law in and as a part of the Warranty Deed.

49. Plaintiffs have suffered, are continuing to suffer, and otherwise will suffer and are entitled to recover from the Trust, damages as a result of the Trust's breaches of the various covenants and warranties of the Warranty Deed, regarding ownership of and title to the Property, in amounts that will be shown at trial.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment as hereinafter set forth.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION
(Injunctive Relief)

50. Plaintiffs incorporate into and make a part of this cause of action each and every other paragraph in this Supplemental Complaint.

51. Defendants Single Box and Allum Rock each have stated to Plaintiffs that they intend to enforce the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, respectively, against the Property.

52. Defendants Single Box and/or Alum Rock, and each and/or any of them, proceeding with any enforcement of their Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien against the Property, including without limitation any execution upon and/or foreclosure of the Property allegedly pursuant to the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, including without limitation during the pendency of this action and before the issues in this lawsuit have been ruled upon by the Court as to the validity, scope, effect, and/or priority of the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, would result in immediate, great, and irreparable injury and damage to Plaintiffs who have no plain, speedy, or adequate remedy at law to protect their Property unless Defendants Single Box, Alum Rock, and each of them, is/are restrained from taking such action.

53. Defendants Single Box and/or Alum Rock, and each and/or any of them, proceeding with any enforcement of the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien against the Property could render a final judgment for Plaintiffs

ineffectual in the absence of temporary, preliminary, and permanent injunctive relief. Plaintiffs are entitled to a temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction during the pendency of this action, and thereafter to a permanent injunction, restraining and enjoining Defendants Single Box, Alum Rock, and each of them, from proceeding to any enforcement, execution, and/or foreclosure upon and/or against the Property pursuant to the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, and from attempting to enforce the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien against the Property in any way.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION
(Declaratory Judgment – Bona Fide Purchasers)

54. Plaintiffs incorporate into and make a part of this cause of action each and every other paragraph in this Supplemental Complaint.

55. Plaintiffs paid valuable consideration and acted in good faith when they purchased the Property.

56. When Plaintiffs purchased the Property the only owner of record was, and for fourteen years only ever had been, the Trust.

57. When Plaintiffs purchased the Property no liens of record existed against the Trust, the grantor on the Warranty Deed conveying title to Plaintiffs, other than the First Position Trust Deed, the Second Position Trust Deed, and the Property Tax Lien (each of which were prior and superior to the later-recorded Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and to the later-recorded Alum Rock Judgment Lien, and all of which were paid off and satisfied with Plaintiffs’

proceeds for and from Plaintiffs' purchase of the Property).

58. As a result, Plaintiffs did not discover any judgment liens on the Property and therefore had no notice of any adverse interest in the Property.

59. Plaintiffs purchased, paid for, and obtained title to the Property without notice of the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, each of which were related to foreign judgments which were not entered against the Trust, and without notice of any other claim in or to the Property by Defendants Single Box and/or Alum Rock, nor any of them.

60. At the time the Mulligans purchased the Property, they had no knowledge of the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, nor of any other claim by Defendants Single Box and/or Alum Rock, nor any of them, in, to, and/or against the Property.

61. At the time the Mulligans purchased the Property, nothing in the official records of the Weber County Recorder showed whether the Trust was a purportedly revocable trust.

62. At the time the Mulligans purchased the Property, they did not know whether the Trust was a purportedly revocable trust.

63. Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. §§ 78B-6-401, *et seq.*, Rule 57 of the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure, and otherwise, Plaintiffs are entitled to declaratory judgment that by virtue of the foregoing Plaintiffs are bona fide purchasers of the Property who paid valuable consideration, in good faith, without notice of any adverse claims of Defendants Single Box and/or Alum Rock, including without notice of the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock

Claimed Judgment Lien, and that Plaintiffs' estates, rights, titles, and interests in and to the Property are free and clear of and are wholly unaffected by the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien, the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, and any and all other claims by Defendants Single Box and/or Alum Rock to any estate, right, title, lien, encumbrance, and/or other interest in, on, or to the Property, and unable to be affected by any attempt of Defendants to execute upon and/or to foreclose any claimed lien upon and/or encumbrance against the Property.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment as hereinafter set forth.

**SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION
(Declaratory Judgment and Quiet Title – No Constructive Notice – all Defendants)**

64. Plaintiffs incorporate into and make a part of this cause of action each and every other paragraph in this Supplemental Complaint.

65. The Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien constituted material defects on and against the Property that were not disclosed to Plaintiffs.

66. Plaintiffs caused a proper search to be done on the Property prior to their purchase.

67. On information and belief, the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien were not indexed correctly in the official records of the Weber County Recorder's office.

68. The Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien were not properly filed with the Weber County Recorder.

69. Therefore, the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien were not properly recorded pursuant to Utah Code Ann. § 57-3-102.

70. Plaintiffs thus had no constructive notice of the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, or any of them.

71. Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. §§ 78B-6-401, *et seq.*, Rule 57 of the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure, and otherwise, Plaintiffs are entitled to declaratory judgment that Plaintiffs' estates, rights, titles, and interests in and to the Property are free and clear of and wholly unaffected by the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien, the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, and any and all other claims by Defendants Single Box and/or Alum Rock to any estate, right, title, lien, encumbrance, and/or other interest in, on, or to the Property, and unable to be affected by any attempt of Defendants to execute upon and/or to foreclose any claimed lien upon and/or encumbrance against the Property.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment as hereinafter set forth.

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Alternative Claim for Declaratory Judgment
as to Extent and Priority of Claimed Judgment Liens)

72. Plaintiffs incorporate into and make a part of this cause of action each and every other paragraph in this Supplemental Complaint.

73. In the alternative only to the foregoing claims and causes of action, and if and only if for any reason the court finds or determines that the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien both are good and valid liens and/or encumbrances upon or against any interest whatsoever in and/or to the Property, then, pursuant to Utah Code

Ann. §§ 78B-6-401, *et seq.*, Rule 57 of the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure, and otherwise, Plaintiffs are entitled to declaratory judgment as to the scope and extent of any interest in and/or to the Property which is or may be affected by the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien, the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, and each of them, and are entitled to declaratory judgment as to the respective priority of the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien, the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, and each of them.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for relief as follows:

1. Judgment declaring that either the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien did not attach at all as any lien upon nor encumbrance against the Property because the claimed judgment debtor Brett Del Valle personally never owned the Property at any time relevant to this case, or, in the alternative only, declaring that the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien attached to, encumber, and/or affect, if anything and at most, only the same one half interest in and/or against the Property (leaving the other one half interest in and to the Property free and clear from, and unaffected by the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien, the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, and each of them).

2. Judgment quieting title of the Property in Plaintiffs, either fully free and clear of and from, and unaffected by, any and all estates, rights, titles, and/or interests which may be held and/or claimed by and/or under the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, or, in the alternative only, quieting title in Plaintiffs of and to at least a

one half interest in and to the Property free and clear of and unaffected by the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien (*i.e.*, that the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Liens each can affect at most only the same one half interest in and to the Property).

3. Judgment declaring that, by virtue of Plaintiffs having paid off liens and obligations on and against the Property that were prior and superior to the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, and any and all other estates, rights, titles, and/or interests in the Property held and/or claimed by Defendants Single Box and/or Alum Rock, and each and any of them, and to which they always were subject and inferior, the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, and any and all other estates, rights, titles, or interests in the Property held and/or claimed by Defendants Single Box and/or Alum Rock, and each and any of them, should be and are equitably subordinated to and do not affect Plaintiffs' ownership, Warranty Deed, and other interests, at least to the extent that Plaintiffs' purchase proceeds paid off or reduced prior liens and obligations on and against the Property to which any and all interests of Defendants Single Box and/or Alum Rock, and each of them, were at all times junior, subject, and inferior.

4. Judgment declaring that Plaintiffs' ownership, Warranty Deed, and other interests in and to the Property should be and are subrogated to the priority positions in, on, and to the Property of all prior liens and obligations, with priority over the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien and over any and all other estates, rights, titles, or interests in the Property held and/or claimed by Defendants Single Box and/or Alum

Rock, and each and either of them, which were paid off with Plaintiffs' purchase proceeds, including particularly but without limitation Plaintiffs' ownership, Warranty Deed, and other interests should be subrogated to the priority position of the First Position Trust Deed, the Second Position Trust Deed, the Property Tax Lien, and each of them, ahead of, superior to, and unable to be affected by the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien and/or any and all other estates, rights, titles, and/or interests in the Property held and/or claimed by Defendants Single Box and/or Alum Rock, and each and any of them, at least to the extent that Plaintiffs' purchase proceeds paid off or reduced such prior liens and obligations on and against the Property.

5. Judgment declaring that the Trust is in breach of its covenants and warranties of title with respect to the Property contained and implied as a matter of law in and as a part of the Warranty Deed.

6. Awarding to Plaintiffs, and against the Trust, a money judgment for all damages Plaintiffs have suffered and are continuing to suffer as a result of the Trust's breaches of the various covenants and warranties of the Warranty Deed, in amounts that will be shown at trial.

7. Issuance of a temporary restraining order, preliminary injunction, and permanent injunction, including without limitation during the pendency of this action, restraining and enjoining Defendants Single Box and/or Alum Rock, and each and/or any of them, from proceeding to any enforcement, execution, and/or foreclosure upon and/or against the Property pursuant to the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, and from in any way, directly or indirectly, initiating, continuing, and/or otherwise

attempting to enforce the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien against the Property in any way.

8. Judgment declaring that Plaintiffs are bona fide purchasers who paid valuable consideration, in good faith, without notice of any adverse claims of Defendants Single Box and/or Alum Rock, including without notice of the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, and that Plaintiffs' estates, rights, titles, and interests in and to the Property are free and clear of and wholly unaffected by the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien, the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, and any and all other claims by Defendants Single Box and/or Alum Rock to any estate, right, title, lien, encumbrance, and/or other interest in, on, or to the Property, and unable to be affected by any attempt of Defendants to execute upon and/or to foreclose any claimed lien upon and/or encumbrance against the Property. interests in and to the Property are wholly unaffected by any attempt of Defendants to execute upon or foreclose any claimed interest in or to the Property.

9. Judgment declaring that Plaintiffs had no constructive notice of the Single Box Judgment Lien and/or the Alum Rock Judgment Lien, which constitute and are material defects upon the Property, and that Plaintiffs' estates, rights, titles, and interests in and to the Property are free and clear of and wholly unaffected by the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien, the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, and any and all other claims by Defendants Single Box and/or Alum Rock to any estate, right, title, lien, encumbrance, and/or other interest in, on, or to the Property, and unable to be affected by any attempt of Defendants to execute upon and/or to foreclose any claimed lien upon and/or encumbrance against the Property. interests in and to the

Property are wholly unaffected by any attempt of Defendants to execute upon or foreclose any claimed interest in or to the Property.

10. In the alternative only to the foregoing, and if and only if for any reason the court finds or determines that the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien and the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien both are good and valid liens and/or encumbrances upon or against any interest whatsoever in and/or to the Property, then Plaintiffs pray for judgment declaring the scope and extent of any interest in and/or to the Property which is or may be affected by the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien, the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, and each of them, and for judgment declaring the respective priority of the Single Box Claimed Judgment Lien, the Alum Rock Claimed Judgment Lien, and each of them.

11. For such other and further relief to which Plaintiffs are entitled at law or equity.

DATED August ___, 2021.

/s/

Attorneys for Plaintiffs